The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8453—VOL. LI | MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Botany Road, Redfern, Mrs. S. A. Holmes, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 24th instant, at his residence, Shirley, Edgecliff Road, in the 68th year of his age, Major Chauvel, youngest son of the late Colonel Chauvel, of Waltonbridge House, Sunbury, Middlesex, England.

On the 24th instant, Patrick Barron, aged 75, after a long and painful illness, native of Kilkenny, Ireland. Kilkenny papers please copy.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, King and Clarence streets, Jeremiah Borrett, aged 64, formerly in the service of the Australian Gas Company.

On the 25th instant, Frederick, youngest son of Thomas Sunners, of Norton-street, Surry Hills, aged 9 years and 3 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SALSETTE, 1980 tons, 400 horse-power, D. Reynoldson, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, 22nd July, 1865, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, 24th June, 1865.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, performing the postal service during this and the following month, as under:—

TARARUA, 830 tons, J. Gardyne, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND .. .. July 15th.
PHŒBE, 700 tons, H. Harris, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. .. July 15th,
For NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO. Taking passengers and freight for TARANAKI and NAPIER.
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY .. .. July 1st,
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. July 8th,
OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE NELSON .. .. July 2nd,
For PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
AIREDALE, 400 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON. .. .. June 25th,
With passengers for Sydney steamer;
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU .. .. July 2nd,
ARRIVING at MANUKAU .. .. July 4th.
LEAVE MANUKAU for TARANAKI, and NELSON .. .. July 8th,
ARRIVING at NELSON .. .. July 10th;
LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY .. .. July 12th,
AUCKLAND, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND about .. .. June 28th,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PICTON, and NELSON.
ARRIVING at NELSON about .. .. July 10th.
LORD ASHLEY, 600 tons, J. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND .. .. July 3rd,
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY and OTAGO.
EGMONT, 550 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU about .. July 3rd,
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, NAPIER, and AUCKLAND,
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND .. .. July 14th.
RANGITOTO, 700 tons, W. Woods, commander, (extra boat.)
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons (repairing).
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMSHIP QUEENSLAND will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 4 p.m. for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, and thence direct through to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Rates of Passage to Brisbane:—

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return (available for 2 months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO MELBOURNE.—On and after this date the Fares to Melbourne by this Company's Steamships will be

Saloon	£5 10 0
Return Ticket ..	9 0 0
Steerage ..	2 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. April 8.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship FLORENCE IRVING, will sail for the above port on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

Fares:

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

Freight: Dead weight and measurement 10s. per ton.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11; and CAWARRA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY NIGHT.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—CAWARRA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, twenty-four hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—FLORENCE IRVING, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 6.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per KENNEDY.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—LEICHARDT, TUESDAY, 27th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—KENNEDY, about 31st instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 15th July inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY,
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, to CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE.
Goods and passengers for Morpeth forwarded on per Anna Maria from Raymond Terrace.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH, calling at Martin's Wharf.
Goods for the Paterson received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY MORNING from Sydney.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on FRIDAY.
Freight on goods for these agencies must be paid in Sydney.

FROM MORPETH.
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
The steamer ANNA MARIA, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 6.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—On TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH. On THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., and Kembla, at 11 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, on FRIDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, 7th July.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—INCREASE OF TRIPS.

On and after MONDAY next, the 12th instant, swift Steamers will ply between the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney, and the undermentioned places, on every week day, as follows:
To RYDE, 7.15 and 9 a.m., and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 7.40, 8.40, and 11.40 a.m., and 3.40 and 4.40 p.m.
To GLADESVILLE, 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From ditto, 8, 9, and 11 a.m., 12 noon, and 1, 4, and 5 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL, 7.15, 9, and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 1, 3, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
From ditto, 8.15, 9.15, and 11.15 a.m., 12.15, 1.15, 4.15, 5.15, and 6.15 p.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin	1s. 6d.	Return	2s. 6d.
Steerage	1s. 0d.	Ditto	1s. 6d.

OR NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

C. R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
For the MACLEAY RIVER, the LURLINE, schooner, running in conjunction with the NAUTILUS steamer there 24 hours after arrival.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, Calling at EDEN. CITY OF HOBART, OR TASMANIA, From GRAFTON WHARF, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th July.

Saloon	£8
Return Ticket (available three months)	£13
Fares to EDEN (including provisions).	
Saloon	£2
Return Tickets (available one month)	£3
Steerage	£1
Return Ticket (avilable one month)	£1 10

Freight £1 per ton.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY, leave

Queen's Wharf............	10.15,	2.30
Woolloomooloo............	10.30,	2.45
Manly Beach	8.15,	12.0, 5

On SUNDAYS, same hours, 8.15 excepted.
Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.
NOTICE.—The proprietors of these steamers will not be responsible for goods or parcels unless specially booked and paid for, and the names of the owners distinctly marked thereon.
S. H. WILSON.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. Apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—Lightning, Sugden, master, receiving cargo. Clarke and Rayner, Victoria Wharf.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will leave on TUESDAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The screw steamer THANE will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock. For freight or passage apply BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—The schooner CARRYWELL will sail about THURSDAY. Freight, 10s. per ton. Apply R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The JANET DIXON, THIS EVENING. Wright's Wharf, W. Wright.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA.—The GIPSY, WEDNESDAY, 28th, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The schooner URANIA, Wilson, master, will be ready to receive cargo on THURSDAY. For freight apply to R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—☞ The A1 clipper barque DASHING WAVE, A. W. Webb, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Neating, commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WANGANUI, N. Z.—☞ The clipper schooner JASON, H. Hillman, commander, is now fast loading, and being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. W. Vandervord, commander, is now fast loading, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at OKITIKI.—The regular trader ECLIPSE, hourly expected, will meet with quick dispatch. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 clipper brig FAIRY ROCK will be despatched for the above port positively in a few days.
For light freight or passage apply to HENRIQUES JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

FOR POINT DE GALLE.—The new Iron ship BRITISH SOVEREIGN, 1300 tons register, William Stewart, commander, will sail from Newcastle about 1st July.
For passage, apply to C. F. STOKES, Newcastle; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Sydney.

SHIP DAY DAWN, for CALIFORNIA, will positively sail on THURSDAY, 29th June.
Passengers must join the vessel on that day, at Newcastle, to which port a free passage will be given.
A few steerage berths still vacant—accommodation first-class.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place; or to MOLISON and BLACK Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 British barque, BERENGARIA, 799 tons burthen, will clear at the Customs This Day, and sail on TUESDAY. Intending passengers will please make their arrangements at once.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Towns' Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The magnificent clipper ship COULNAKYLE, 600 tons register, Alexander Morrison, commander, is under engagement to sail for the above port on 20th instant.
For light freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS. FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Passage money, £18, and upwards.
The clipper ship WANSFELL A1 at Lloyd's, 717 tons register, Henry Holland, commander, Now loading at Circular Quay, will sail on or about SATURDAY, 15th JULY.

Second Cabin	£25 0 0
Steerage	18 0 0

Saloon—according to arrangement.
This ship has a full poop, and very excellent accommodations.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—Passage money £18 and upwards.—To follow the WANSFELL, the iron clipper ship, CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds. Joseph Leeman, Lieutenant R.N.R., commander. This magnificent ship has a full poop, with most superior accommodation for passengers, and having the whole of her dead weight engaged will have very quick dispatch.

Saloon according to arrangement	
Second cabin	£25
Steerage	18

For passage or freight apply to Captain LEEMAN; YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE, A1 for 12 years, 1031 tons register, J. Duthie Phillips, commander, will meet with quick dispatch. Has the greater portion of her dead weight, and is receiving wool at Talbot's Stores. Intending passengers are informed that the saloon of this vessel is fitted up with the latest improvements, combining comfort and elegance. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain PHILLIPS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

NOTICE.—The CONSIGNEES of 200 sacks flour, marked "Imperial," shipped by Elliott and Kekwick, per Guadalete, from Adelaide, and consigned to order, are requested to pass entry at once for Grafton Wharf, or the same will be entered, landed, and stored at risk of consignees. THOMAS UNDERWOOD, Master.

SHIP OTAGO, from Adelaide.—Consignees per above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES for Market Wharf, present bills of lading, pay freight, and obtain orders for delivery, from the undersigned. All goods impeding the discharge of the vessel will be entered, landed, and stored at consignee's risk and expense. W. BROWN and SON, Agents, Market Wharf.

SHIP COYA, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES by the above ship will please pass ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at the consignees' expense. Ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to goods after they are landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP COYA, from LONDON.—Captain Paige, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents.

SHIP BUMAH, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES will please PASS ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay, and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of cargo after the same is landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons-buildings.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—The barque CAMILLA, from CALCUTTA, is now ready to discharge. Consignees will please present Bills of LADING, and pay freight to the master, on board, prior to delivery of cargo.
W. A. MARTIN.

HULK for SALE, with mooring, at Lamb's Wharf. PARBURY, BROTHERS, Spring-street.

TO CAPTAINS, SHIPOWNERS, and AGENTS.—Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, and Patent Slip, Sussex-street, can be engaged at either of the above establishments, or at the office of the undersigned.
JOHN CUTHBERT, Ship Builder, &c., Cuthbert's Wharf.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.—In consequence of the news just received of the death of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence have decided to POSTPONE the usual festivities. A meeting is earnestly requested THIS DAY (Monday, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.), at the American Consulate, for the transaction of important business.

AMERICAN CITIZENS are particularly requested to MEET at the Consulate This Afternoon, 3. Important.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The usual Monthly MEETING of members of the above Society will be held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING (this day), the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Applications for SEEDS of the ARGAN TREE, recently imported by the Society from Morocco, must be sent to the Secretary, 125, Elizabeth-street, on or before the 1st July next.
For an account of this tree see the Fourth Annual Report of the Society, p. 24.

MASONIC.—The Monthly Convocation of Mark Masters, Lodge 25 E.C., will MEET at the Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 26th instant, at 7 o'clock.
MOSS ISRAEL, W.M.

MASONIC BALL.—Full MEETING of Committee, at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

MASONIC. — Lodge Woolloomooloo. — Regular Monthly Meeting THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a final CALL of one pound (£1) per share has been made upon all shares not fully paid up, and that the same is payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney.
By order of the Board.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
No. 5, Exchange, Sydney, 20th June, 1865.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—CANDIDATES for the vacancy in the DIRECTION of this Company are reminded that it is necessary, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, to leave with the Secretary of the Company, at least thirty days before the day of meeting, notices of their intention to offer themselves for election.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.
No. 5, Exchange, Sydney, June 20th.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY (Incorporated).—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Black Horse Inn, Richmond, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors for the past half-year, and electing two directors in the room of James Ascough and William Bowman, Esqs., who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; also to elect auditors for the ensuing year.
By order of the directors,
WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary.
June 21.

YORK-STREET BRANCH OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST EXTENSION AND SUSTENTATION SOCIETY.
The Annual Public MEETING will be held in York-street Church, THIS EVENING, June 26th. Chair to be taken at half-past 7 p.m., by JOHN CALDWELL, Esq. The Rev. James Bickford, S. Rabone, W. Kelynack, and other ministers and gentlemen will address the meeting. Collections will be made in aid of this fund.

SCOTS CHURCH, CHURCH-HILL—A SOIREE or TEA MEETING, in commemoration of the passing of the PRESBYTERIAN UNION ACT, will be held in the Scots Church, on WEDNESDAY, next, the 28th instant.
TEA ON THE TABLES at half-past 6 precisely.
After tea the Meeting will be addressed by several MINISTERS and GENTLEMEN who have signified their intention to be present.
SELECTIONS OF SACRED MUSIC will also be sung at intervals during the proceedings.
Tickets 2s. each, children 1s, may be obtained from Messrs. J. Hamilton, George-street; A. Small, Miller's Point; W. Hamilton, Lower George-street; J. Ferguson, Market Shops; J. Watson, Brickfield-hill; R. Miller, Clarence-street; J. Mitchell, opposite Central Police Court; R. Mailer, George-street, or from any of the Committee.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Randwick and Coogee.—The new church will be OPENED for Divine service on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant; service to commence at 11 o'clock a.m.; and a COLLECTION will be made on the occasion towards defraying the debt on the church.
S. H. PEARCE, A. STANGER LEATHES, J. RICHARDSON } Churchwardens.
Randwick, June 24th.

BALMAIN WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.—OPENING SOIREE on MONDAY, June 26th.

BALMAIN WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE.—The OPENING SOIREE will take place THIS EVENING, 26th instant, in the Oddfellows' Hall, Darling-street. During the evening several influential gentlemen will address the meeting, and several pieces of popular music will be sung. Tea on the table at half-past 6 sharp.

SYDNEY HEBREW SCHOOL FANCY DRESS BALL.—A MEETING of the Stewards will take place THIS EVENING, 26th instant, for the purpose of handing over proceeds of tickets and donations to the Treasurer.

NO. 4 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—Company Drill THIS EVENING and every succeeding Monday at 7.30 p.m.

PHRENOLOGY.—Examination of children and adults, with advice in regard to education, profession, or trade, from 1s. Character described from hand-writing or portraits (by post), 14 penny stamps. Open from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 352, George-street, between King and Hunter streets, Lloyd's-passage.

SWORD, Stick, and Cutlass Exercise.—Gentlemen desirous of learning the above accomplishments will please leave their names at 204, Pitt-street. Terms, 30s per quarter. H. SMITH, late Adjutant 70th Regiment.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MR. WILLIAM BADCOCK, please to call on Mr. LOWTHER, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Conductor .... Mr. George Loder.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and LADY YOUNG.

Grand production for the FIRST TIME in Australia, of Carl Maria Von Weber's celebrated work, OBERON, with entirely new costumes, scenery, and appointments.

THIS EVENING, will be given, Weber's Grand Opera of OBERON,

Sir Huon de Bordeaux, Duke of Guienne .... Mr. Henry Squires
Sherasmin, his squire .... Mr. Fred. Lyster
Haroun Elraschid, Caliph of Bagdad .... Mr. Baker
Babekan, a Saracen Prince .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Abdallah, a Corsair .... Mr. Levison
Almanzor, Emir of Tunis .... Mr. Ramsden
Oberon, King of the Fairies .... Mr. Armes Beaumont
Puck .... Mdlle. Rosalie Durand
Titania .... Miss Edwards
Mermaid .... Miss Emma Neville
Roshana, wife of Almanzor .... Mrs. Ada King
Fatima, attendant on Reiza .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Reiza, daughter of the Caliph ...... Madame Lucy Escott.

TO-MORROW EVENING in consequence of the immense success of OBERON, it will be given once more.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, Will be given, for the last time, and by particular request, Verdi's grand opera IL TROVATORE, and the second act of Donizetti's opera comique, THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY, July 3rd, the celebrated Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will commence a short series of their delightful and amusing entertainments.

Prices of Admission:
Dress circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pit and Upper Circle, 2s., Gallery, 1s.
Box Book for securing seats at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.
Doors open at half-past 7.
Overture commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages set down with the horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.

Remember this is the LAST WEEK of the OPERA SEASON.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Box Office open daily from 11 till 3.
LAST NIGHT but FOUR.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
BENEFIT of PROFESSOR JACOBS,
TO-NIGHT, Monday, June 26th,
On which occasion he will open his Repertoire of NEW WONDERS, NEW ILLUSIONS, Startling Feats of LEGERDEMAIN, which will be performed with the Rapidity of Lightning, causing all beholders to doubt their power of vision.
NEW EXPERIMENTS IN VENTRILOQUISM.
PROFESSOR JACOBS will, THIS NIGHT, his Benefit, as an IMPROVISATORE, compose a song on a subject supplied by the audience, which will afford the greatest amusement.

Remember JACOB'S BENEFIT NIGHT.
The best Bill of the Season.
Come early and secure seats.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 30th, Vice-Regal Command Night, under the patronage and presence of his Excellency Sir John Young and Lady Young.

Doors open at half-past 7. Performances commence at 8.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The WIZARD JACOBS in many new feats. BENEFIT in aid of the funds of ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL. WEDNESDAY, June 28th, under the patronage of the Right Worshipful the MAYOR and ALDERMEN, and the following committee of gentlemen:—
Francis M'Nab, Esq.

Mr. John Hourigan	Mr. P. T. Grogan
Edward Constable	Cornelius O'Donnell
Daniel Robinson	John Armstrong
William Brady	Thomas M'Caffrey
J. J. Moore	A. Flanagan
Joseph Carrol	John Barlow
Patrick O'Dowd	Dennis Kearney
James Garvin	Charles Buchart
B. Gaffney	William Hughes
John Hughes	Michael Sharkey
John Fleming	Michael Lambert
Edward M'Enroe	Patrick Freehill

and Mr. John Speerin, from any of whom tickets may be procured.

GRACE EGERTON, (Mrs. George Case.)
PENRITH, THIS DAY, Monday, June 26th.
PARRAMATTA, TO-MORROW and WEDNESDAY, June 27 and 28.
WINDSOR, THURSDAY, June 29th.
MAITLAND, JULY 3rd
NEWCASTLE, JULY 10th.

MASONIC BALL.
Under the especial patronage of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., &c., &c., and LADY YOUNG.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 27th, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, in aid of the funds of the FREEMASONS' ORPHAN SOCIETY.
, IMMEDIATE APPLICATION for tickets is necessary, the issue being limited.
The names of applicants may be left with Mr. A. Bradford, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, or with any member of the General Committee (see SATURDAY'S HERALD), to which EVERY NAME WILL BE SUBMITTED.
Gentlemen's tickets, £1 1s.; Ladies', 12s. 6d.

NOTICE.— Gentlemen—non-masons—are requested to appear in FULL EVENING DRESS.
BRETHREN are expected to attend in FULL MASONIC REGALIA.
J. A. MATHEWS, P.G.S., C. BEAVER, } Honorary Secretaries.

MASONIC BALL.—Stewards, Members of Sub-Committees, and of the General Committee, are requested to attend the Meeting THIS EVENING, punctually at 7 o'clock, for final arrangements.

MASONIC BALL.—Officers of Lodges, and Chapters requiring their Collars and Jewels of Office, must obtain them from the Tylers THIS EVENING.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street (opposite the Victoria Theatre). The ROYAL FAMILY and many of the other figures have been re-modelled, and re-arranged. All the notorious bushrangers have been added. A faithful likeness of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, will be found in the collection. An excellent band in attendance. Admission, 1s.; children, half-price.

PENRITH VOLUNTEER RIFLE BALL.—Fifth Anniversary, will be held at Penrith, on THURSDAY, 29th June, under the management of the following Committee, viz.:—

Captain M'Carthy, J.P.	J. T. Ryan, Esq., J.P.
Lieutenant Lethbridge, J.P.	J. D. Single, Esq., J.P.
Surgeon Willmott	G. T. Clarke, Esq.
Sergeant Robbins	Mr. J. M'Carthy
Private Dawson	J. Landers, Senior
Sharpe	W. D. Matthews
Thomas	R. Black
T. Smith	W. Tindale
G. Landers	D. Beatson,

from whom tickets may be obtained.

Gentlemen	£0 12 6
Ladies	0 7 6
Double (to admit a lady and gentleman) ..	0 17 6

RICHARD BROOKES, WILLIAM V. READ } Joint Secretaries, and Members of Committee.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Oculist, and Aurist. At home for consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-street.

EAGAR for WEST SYDNEY.—Electors of West Sydney, do not pledge your Votes, as Mr. GEOFFREY EAGAR will be nominated.

EAGAR for WEST SYDNEY.—Mr. GEOFFREY EAGAR is a Candidate for your Suffrages.

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of WEST SYDNEY, do not pledge your Votes, Mr. GEOFFREY EAGAR will be nominated.

ARITHMETIC, Writing, Bookkeeping, &c., taught to grown up persons, by Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, assisted by four experienced teachers, Sydney Writing Institution, 45, Hunter-street. Day and evening classes.

ARITHMETIC, Reading, Writing, and Bookkeeping, Day and Evening Classes. Mr. GOW, 410, George-st.

ESTABLISHMENT for Instruction in English, French, music, &c., conducted by a Parisian lady, and competent teachers. 100, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

EDUCATION.—The Misses Dodd have Vacancies for two little girls. Terms moderate, Short-st., Surry Hills.

EDUCATION.—Mr. PENNY'S School, 251, Elizabeth-street South. Established 1854, for the careful training of a limited number of boys in the several branches of a sound English Education, with Latin and French. The school is well adapted for boys whose parents, for whatever reason, object to large schools.

EDUCATION.—NARINDERRA HOUSE, Coogee Bay, one of the healthiest and most pleasantly situated schools in the colony.—Mr. and Mrs. EDSON have VACANCIES for a few Pupils. Parents desiring a good Preparatory School for their younger children, will find the arrangements for health, comfort, recreation, and study unusually complete. Terms from 10 guineas per quarter. Prospectuses may be had at SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE'S, Esq., Pitt-street.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL.—The course of instruction comprises a sound practical commercial education. Every pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts. School Re-opens on MONDAY next. Stanley-street.

MRS. BISS receives a limited number of private PUPILS, upon moderate terms. There will be two vacancies after the present vacation. For address and particulars apply to Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 181, George-street.

MRS. JOHN DUFF'S CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Pupils re-assemble on MONDAY, June 26th, Durham Villa, Waterview Bay, Balmain. References kindly permitted to Lady Forbes; Mrs. David Forbes, St. Leonards; and Mrs. G. K. Mann, Fitzroy Dock.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, opposite St. Paul's Redfern.—Duties will be resumed MONDAY, July 10th. Vacancies for Boarders and Day Pupils.

ROSE HALL.—Licensed by the Chancellor of the University.—Mr. JOHN KINLOCH, M.A., receives, as Resident Pupils, gentlemen attending the University, or preparing for it, or for professions, especially those requiring a knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy.
MORNING CLASS for Resident Pupils, not attending University lectures, open to others. FENCING under Mr. Hardman.
Vacation terminates July 10th, after which Mr. KINLOCH will be prepared to receive two more Resident pupils.
The house and grounds are situated on the height overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay.

SYDNEY HIGH SCHOOL, Burton-street, South Head Road. Highest branches of Classics, Mathematics, and all requisites of Commerce. Adult Evening Class. Rev. Dr. BAILEY, Rector.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
CARTES DE VISITE reduced to 25s per dozen. Duplicates 2s each.
CAMEO PORTRAITS, a new and elegant style.
DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS, four portraits on one card.
BACKGROUNDS, with woodland scenery, views of the harbour, &c.
INFANTS PORTRAITS taken instantaneously.
THE ABOVE BEAUTIFULLY TINTED.

CHRONOLOGICAL AND GENEALOGICAL CHARTS of ENGLISH and FRENCH HISTORY.—The undersigned gives notice that Mr. J. C. FUSSELL is no longer authorised to act as her agent for the sale of the above charts. Orders for the same will be received by Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, 181, George-street.
H. BISS.

FOX'S EXPRESS VANS will leave, as under, for Passengers, Luggage, Merchandise:—
One for Bathurst, on SATURDAY
One for Bathurst, ditto
One for Yass and Young, on MONDAY
One for Goulburn, ditto.
G. FOX and CO., General Carriers, Forwarding Agents, 479, George-street, Sydney.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole Shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street, Sydney. Hats and caps of every description made to order. Monthly shipments from the best makers.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—Mr. W. E. DAVEY is the only authorised AGENT for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in the abovenamed district.

AN experienced French Dressmaker and Milliner wishes employment by the day. T. L., 5, Bay-st., Glebe.

AN experienced ACCOUNTANT will undertake any duties connected therewith. Vide, 10, Hunter-street.

A THOROUGH Needlewoman, will assist nursery or housework, disengaged. Apply to Mrs. Capps.

A MILLINER of many years' experience, and thoroughly competent, requires an Engagement. C. F., Post Office.

ACTIVE LAD or YOUTH WANTED. G. L. Carter, 760, George-street South.

A YOUNG LADY, as TEACHER, requires a home in a Lady's Family, on moderate terms. Surry Hills, Woolloomooloo, Paddington; no objection to a Ladies' School. DELTA, HERALD Office, stating terms.

AGENCY.—A thorough persevering Young MAN, having his own trap, &c., &c., requires the above in any business for the Northern districts. References exchanged. Delta, Post Office, Armidale.

BEESWAX, BEESWAX wanted to purchase. W. Larmer, 323, George-street.

BUTCHERS.—A Person used to making out butchers' accounts can have a permanent SITUATION. Apply by letter only, to W. M. Gimber, corner of Elizabeth and King streets.

BARMAIDS.—Wanted, Two, for the country, smart and good appearance. Good wages. To one that could play the piano, extra wages. Apply to Mrs. Phillips, between 2 and 4 o'clock, Picton Arms, Haymarket.

COALS.—Wanted, a cargo of small coals. Apply at Cuthbert's Wharf.

DRESS and CORSET MAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES. The Misses Dickie and Norton, 74, Elizabeth-street North.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, for West Maitland, a smart active JUNIOR who understands his business. No other will suit. Apply, before 12, to Mr. Henderson, Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co.'s.

HAMMERMAN.—Wanted a good, steady Hand. Enever, wheelwright, 506, George-street, and 560, Brickfield-hill.

HOUSE wanted.—Ten shillings bonus will be paid for information of a suitable HOUSE, containing 4 or 5 rooms, near the west side of Racecourse.. Rent 18s to 25s. Offer open one week. T. S., HERALD Office.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A young lady accustomed to tuition desires an ENGAGEMENT in town, to instruct young children in English, drawing, and the rudiments of music and French. Address Governess, Johnson's, 223, Pitt-street.

REQUIRED, a Resident or Daily GOVERNESS, qualified to assist with the advanced English and French classes. Apply by letter to Mrs. Tait, Lyons-terrace.

STRONG LAD Wanted, to take care of horses, and be useful. R. Hill, Bent-street.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD.—Wanted, Business Premises between Riley and Bourke sts. B., HERALD Office.

SHEEP WANTED.—The advertiser, having about 17,000 acres of one of the best sheep countries in New South Wales, will be glad to meet with any person who may have a few thousand breeding sheep to dispose of, or take them on terms, with good security. For further particulars apply to Pitt and Sullivan, station agents, Sydney.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, two good General HANDS. Apply W. Holmes, Erskine-street.

TO MERCHANTS.—A YOUTH, 16 years old, leaving school, wishes to article himself for three years. Any note addressed to A. C., HERALD Office, will be attended to.

TO BOOTMAKERS, STOREKEEPERS, and others.—Wanted, by a first-class Workman, the management of a small Bespoke or Retail Business; understands English and colonial work in all its branches; married; no children; town or country—Queensland preferred; samples of work can be seen. Address R. T. B., HERALD Office.

TO SQUATTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT, by a gentleman of ten years' practical experience in the bush, who is thoroughly competent to undertake the management of all kinds of stock, especially sheep. The most unexceptionable references as to capability will be given. Address D. A., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, an active LAD, in a wholesale warehouse. Box 170, Post Office.

WANTED, active young Man as WAITER; sobriety indispensable. Glasgow Arms, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, at Mr. Sadler's, draper, Newtown, after 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Readett, Stanmore, Newtown.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER. 311, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply 25, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a TAILOR, for a country store. Inquire at Perry's Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a little Girl as under NURSEMAID. No. 2, Glen terrace, Point Piper Road, Paddington.

WANTED, Cooper, Gardener, Vine Dresser, Hammerman, Farm Servants. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED TO DISPOSE of a snug BUTCHER'S SHOP. 100, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, MEN, to trench land, near Burwood, at £22 per acre. W. Redman, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a CLAY PUDDLING MACHINE. Second-hand preferred. T. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING. Mr. and Mrs. M'Caffrey, Market and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, to be known, the cheapest CLOTHING in Sydney, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Brennan, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, by an English Person, a SITUATION, as Cook, in a gentleman's family. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the country, a General House SERVANT. Apply Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, to buy left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maxwell's, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Notes attended to.

WANTED, 2 BRICKLAYERS. W. Thornton, Spectacle Island, or Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH for a boot and shoe establishment. Swyny and Son, 66, Market-st.

WANTED, a good second-hand Patent MANGLE. Apply J. Tisdale, Redfern-street West.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. T. Moore, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, to SELL, large DOG-HOUSE, 4 feet high, 25s. Houlgate, 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL; must understand cooking. Apply after 10, 153, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH, for the country. Apply E. Lowther, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Girl, about 17 or 18, as General SERVANT. W. Wood, 157, William-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Mrs. Wiley, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, MEN to make and finish rivet boots. Edward Kennedy, 40 and 42, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as assistant; age about 15. Mrs. Raphael, corner Kent and Margaret sts.

WANTED, a MAN to make strong boots. S. Merrick, 330, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, APPRENTICES, to the Dress and Mantle Making. Miss Wright, 40, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 800, George-street South.

WANTED, two PLASTERERS, at Liverpool-street East, near Victoria-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to look after horses. Apply R. Hill, Bent-street.

WAITRESS, excellent Cooks, good Housemaids, General Servants, for engagement at Mrs. Capps'.

WANTED, a YOUTH about 17 well acquainted with town. 726, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, in Balmain, small COTTAGE, or part of one; terms must be moderate. G. D., HERALD.

WANTED, a strong Labouring MAN, to proceed to the Richmond River. Wright's Wharf.

WANTED, a light SPRING-VAN, new or second-hand. Gibson's Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a stanch Draught HORSE, also a good Spring-cart Horse. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT, able to wash and iron. 93, Palmer-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT for Cooks, Laundresses, Parlour and House Maids, &c. Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a PERSON to assist in housework, in return for a comfortable house. 198, Palmer street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID, and to assist in housework. 161½, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a strong BOY, as Second Steward. Apply, THIS MORNING, on board the steamer Collaroy.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 16. William Brown, watchmaker, Haymarket.

WANTED, a PASTRYCOOK. E. Fitzgerald, 724 George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, that understands cooking. Fireman's Arms, 22, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a Kitchen MAN. Apply at the White Horse Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a MATE and CREW, for schooner STANLEY. Apply early, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper, or as Needlewoman. Country not objected to. E. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, to assist occasionally in the bar. Apply, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the North Star, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a Strong LAD, who can fell trees, work in a garden, milk a cow, and pull a boat. Apply to Mr. R. T. Hall, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, an active Girl, accustomed to children, as General SERVANT. 3, Rokeby-terrace, Redfern-street, Redfern.

WANTED, to Rent, a genteel three-roomed COTTAGE, in the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, Apply D. L., Post Office.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS, also a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, who must do needlework. Apply at 4, Hyde Park-terrace, between 10 and 12.

WANTED, for the country, an accomplished Finishing GOVERNESS. None but fully competent persons need apply, by letter, enclosing testimonials, with references, to Mrs. Durham, 35, Bent-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for the country, an active young Man, as Junior CLERK. He must write a good hand, and be quick and correct at accounts. Application to be made personally to C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

WANTED, the PUBLIC to know that a first-class Dinner, consisting of Soups, Joints, Entrees, Vegetables, Pastry, with Tea or Coffee, can be had for 1s. at the Temperance Hall Dining Rooms, Pitt-street. A. Twight.

WANTED, a PORK BUTCHER, and a Young MAN, accustomed to a Butcher's Shop; also a Female General SERVANT. Apply C. F. Weber, 83, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent COOK and LAUNDRESS (Protestant)—good references indispensable—four in family. Apply, before 10 a.m., Denmark Lodge, Glebe Point.

WANTED, to purchase a good second-hand PIANOFORTE, by a good maker. Address, by letter, stating terms, to Mr. Miller, grocer, corner Erskine and Clarence streets.

WANTED, an Active PARTNER in a large and profitable leather manufactory, who can introduce a capital of not less than Two Thousand Pounds, and has a good knowledge of colonial business. Apply to X., HERALD Office, by letter, giving address.

WANTED, by a thorough Farming Man, EMPLOYMENT for himself and family. Can take charge of a dairy, and make themselves generally useful; good references from last employer. Apply by letter until FRIDAY, 30th instant, to O. V., care of Mr. J. Madden, 107, York-street, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POLICE COURT. Wednesday, 21st June.—Before Messrs. Langley, M'Crae, and N. Stewart. Lewis Anne, a Frenchman, was convicted of stealing oranges from Mr. Pye's orchard, at the North Rocks, at 9 p.m. the previous day. It further appeared that he had no means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and no settled place of residence. He was sent to gaol for six calendar months with hard labour.

THURSDAY, 22nd.—Before. Messrs Langley, M'Crae, and N. Stewart. Jes Sam, a Chinese, taken into custody for protection, was found upon medical testimony to be a dangerous lunatic, and was sent to gaol until delivered in due course of law.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS: ANNUAL TREAT.—The annual treat to the children of the schools in connection with St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church took place in the Upper Park, on Friday last. At noon, the day school, under Mr. Hume, together with the children of the sabbath school, proceeded from the church to the place appointed, adjoining the Agricultural Society's grounds—a spot in every way suited to the purpose for which it was temporarily appropriated. One of the former government buildings of the old Domain was for the time taken possession of as the centre of operations, and its once well-kept hearth again brought into use in the necessary preparations for tea. Arrangements for the juvenile party, which numbered about one hundred and fifty, were under the personal oversight of the sabbath school superintendent, Mr. A. Payten, whose exertions contributed much to the success of the day's proceedings. The whole party thoroughly enjoyed themselves and started homewards before dark first manifesting their pleasure by hearty cheers for all concerned in the festivity. Parramatta has, within the last two or three years made considerable progress in regard to its schools. While a National school has been established and is in a flourishing condition—the Denominational schools have increased and improved, and the manner in which the Presbyterian school has been restored to its former useful and promising position, reflects much credit upon the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Hume. The necessity, however, in the case of the last mentioned school, as well as the National school, for a suitable building for the accommodation of teachers and taught, is more and more pressing, and speedy and energetic action should be taken in the matter.

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS CHURCH.—Much anxiety is expressed for the speedy location of an efficient minister, but it seems probable that this vacant charge will not be filled till after the consummation of the Union. In the meantime, the pulpit is supplied from Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.

WE are in receipt of news from Queensland up to the 21st instant.

The *Brisbane Courier* of the 20th instant contains the following:—G. L. Smith, lately a superintendent on one of Mr. Moffatt's stations, has been committed for trial by the bench of magistrates at Goondiwindi on the charge of wilfully murdering a shepherd. The body of the man was found, partially burnt, in a scrub; very conclusive evidence has since been adduced in reference to the charge. Smith was lodged in the Toowoomba gaol on the 19th instant,

The ceremony of inaugurating a new Masonic Lodge, to be called the "Victoria Lodge of Queensland," was performed at the Masonic Hall, Queen-street, by the Provincial Grand Master, Mr. A. C. Gregory, at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 19th instant, in the presence of a large number of brethren of the order belonging to the various lodges in Brisbane.

The temporary bridge between North and South Brisbane is now finished. It will be formally opened in a few days by his Excellency the Governor, who has kindly consented to preside at the ceremony.

From the *Courier* of the 21st instant we extract the following intelligence:—

AGRICULTURAL RESERVES.—A meeting of squatters, members of Parliament, and others, was held at the Club, Mary-street, on Monday, the 19th instant. The meeting was, we believe, brought about by the proposition of Mr. Douglas to introduce some new clauses in the Agricultural Reserves Act. A series of resolutions was adopted, affirming the desirability of finally settling the land laws of the colony, and defining some of the principles on which such settlement should be based. The scheme includes the following: The abolition of all agricultural reserves, and of all leases, except for grazing purposes; all lands to be put up to auction, and those unsold to be open to selection; from 20,000 to 25,000 acres of land in each of the principal districts of the colony to be kept at all times open for selection; all existing leases of pastoral lands, on their expiration, to be renewed for fourteen years, instead of five years as at present; the pre-emptive right to purchase not to be re-enacted, but in its place the lessee to be allowed at any time to have surveyed and put up for sale by auction any portion, not less than 640 acres in extent, the purchaser at auction to pay the cost of survey, and also of any improvements that may have been made on the land. In accordance with the resolutions a deputation waited upon the Minister for Lands and Works on the following day, and was courteously received,—that gentleman promising to bring the subject under the notice of the Executive.

Respecting the Cinchona tree, a correspondent of the *Courier* states that he has seen trees of that description in the neighbourhood of Sandgate, and that there are large numbers of them growing in Gogg's Forest (Leichhardt district), and on a run belonging to the writer—Mr. E. T. Smith—on a tributary of the Upper Dawson. The writer also says: "There is a tree growing, and I believe plentifully, 180 miles from Rockhampton, the bark of which is much sought after by people in that part, and also by the Peak Downs diggers, who are suffering from fever and ague, for which it is considered a sure cure. I have some of the bark now in my possession. It is much stronger than that procured on the coast of Moreton Bay, and the entire thickness of the bark is equally better; while, as regards that procured about Sandgate, the inner part of the bark only was fit for use."

Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Curtis, the horse-drover, who is absent from home, was found dead last Tuesday night in Ruthven-street, Toowoomba, by two men. The body was at once taken to the Hospital. A medical examination was made this morning, and it was ascertained that the unfortunate woman had been strangled by some person who had attempted to commit a rape upon her. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday, as it was reported that several of the females in the locality had been assaulted, and had been obliged to seek protection by going to the houses of neighbours.

The debate in the Legislative Assembly last Tuesday night, on Mr. Mackenzie's resolution, condemning the continued remittance of funds to the Emigration Commissioners in London, was met by the Government as a direct vote of censure on them. The hon. Colonial Secretary defended the conduct of the Government by a comparison between the management on the voyage of the commissioner's ships and of those belonging to the Black Ball line.

Two men stuck up a man named Gamble, near Dulacca, in the Dalby district. It appears that they were waiting for the Roma mail. As soon as the information was received, Inspector Elliott went in search of the men, and found them; they managed, however, to escape leaving their swags behind them.

We have gathered a few additional particulars of the journey of the Messrs. Jardine, jun., from Port Denison to Somerset, the substance of which we give below. Messrs. Jardine and party were in all nearly five months on their journey, which in all respects may be regarded as a very successful one. Of the period above mentioned, they were only actually travelling ninety-five days, the remainder of the time, or nearly two-fifths of the whole, having been occupied in examining the country and pioneering. They struck over towards Carpentaria after their final start from Port Denison, and followed down the coast line of the Gulf until within 300 miles of Port Albany, when they made as direct a course as possible for the settlement. The country passed over is described as being of an average quality, consisting partly of flats, but principally of low ranges, but was not at all of a hilly character. The blacks were numerous, and at times caused a good deal of trouble to the expedition. They are in no way different to the blacks found in other parts of the colony, and there were no indications of their ever having intermixed with the inhabitants of the islands to the northward of Cape York. The "poison plant," as it is called, seems to be very common, and the party lost twenty horses from that cause during the journey. The nature of the "poison" is unknown, but it is supposed to be a plant. It affected the horses of the expedition only, and none of the cattle were lost; in fact, they arrived at Somerset in excellent condition. At Somerset, the residence of the Police Magistrate, barracks for the detachment of marines, stores, and some other buildings, were completed prior to the departure of the Salamander.

A public meeting was held in the Brisbane School of Arts, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of adopting an address to be presented to the Government, praying that the cotton bonus be continued for a further period of two years. The attendance was not large, owing, no doubt, to the hour at which the meeting was held. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair. An address to the Government was adopted by the meeting.

The *Queensland Times* of the 20th instant reports that "a grand procession took place at St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Sunday afternoon last, in honour of the feast of *Corpus Christi*. A great concourse of persons assembled to witness the ceremony.

The men who robbed the Condamine mail have been taken. They turn out to be two well known bush hands who had been working at Short's Inn, Campbell's Camp.

From the *Courier* of the 22nd instant, we take the following items:—

It is not often that the peaceful echoes of Moreton Bay are awakened by the firing of artillery, loaded with blank cartridge, and still less frequently are they disturbed by the firing of shot. On Monday, the 19th instant, however, that man-of-war now lying in Brisbane Roads, commenced gunnery practice in a manner which must have caused no little consternation among the peaceful citizens of Brisbane, and others of her Majesty's lieges, who were on board the Telegraph. It seems that the cruiser in question—celebrated alike for the beauty of her lines and the high rate of speed attained when under steam—signalled to the mail steamer to stop, while a boat put off to board her. The commander of the Telegraph being determined to make a fast run, heeded not the signal, and continued on his course. But he was not to escape thus. Attention to the flags was enforced by the discharge of round of blank cartridge. This, too, was insufficient to check the onward course of the gallant captain, who is reported to have ordered the engineers to "fire up," as soon as he heard the report of the gun. The officer in command of the war ship was not, however, to be done out of the posting of his home letters, and finding that the captain of the Telegraph would not heed even so strong a hint as blank cartridge, determined to give more weight to his messages. A round shot was fired across the Telegraph with so true an aim that it "whizzed" unpleasantly close to the heads of those on board, and no doubt the sound was highly suggestive. Being fired at with shotted guns was rather more than a joke, and Captain Page brought up to wait for the Salamander's boat, which, having boarded her, allowed the Telegraph to proceed. We are not aware to what extent the Salamander was justified in firing at the Telegraph in the manner she did, and we are rather inclined to think that it was a stretch of authority. At the same time it must be confessed that as a matter of courtesy it would have shown better taste on the part of Captain Page had he stopped his vessel as soon as the signals were hoisted on board the man-of-war.

In answer to an invitation from Lady Bowen, a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended a meeting held at the Armoury, on Monday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a committee of ladies to co-operate with the committee of ladies of Victoria already formed in Melbourne, to aid in instituting and organising an expeditionary party to search for traces of the lamented Dr. Leichhardt. Besides Lady Bowen and a large number of ladies, there were present—the Hon. Colonel O'Connell, Captain Pitt (Aide-de-camp), the Hon. W. Landsborough, Mr. Darvall (Registrar-General), Lieutenant Mair, Mr. Lamb (Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands), Mr. Austin (Engineer of Roads), the Revs. J. Bliss, Jones, Ogg, Wight, and Love, and many other gentlemen. Colonel O'Connell was called to the chair. The Chairman stated the object proposed to be furthered by that meeting—to form a committee of ladies to co-operate with the ladies of Victoria in taking the necessary steps to initiate an expedition in search of traces of the party led by Dr. Leichhardt, of which no certain tidings had been heard since it started. For many years it had been supposed that the results of an expedition led by Mr. Hely, were such as warranted the conclusion that Dr. Leichhardt, and his entire party had been destroyed by the aborigines in a certain portion of the continent, but lately traces of Leichhardt had been discovered in a part of the colony of Queensland, a long way distant from the place indicated as the spot where the catastrophe had happened; and from that and other circumstances of a similar nature, there was now little reason to doubt that Leichhardt had penetrated much further into the interior of the continent than had at first been supposed. At the same time, the suggestion had been made in many minds that some of the party might still be alive—living with, or slaves to, the denizens of the far interior. There were instances in which white men, after a long residence among the blacks in the interior, had been rescued; and why should there not be a chance of rescuing some of the party led by Leichhardt? He did certainly not entertain any very great hopes; but still, as it was within the bounds of possibility that one individual of the party might still be in existence, he considered that they should endeavour to save him. After several further remarks—in which an eloquent allusion was made to the public services of Leichhardt as a discoverer, the Rev. G. Wight was called upon by the chairman to move the first resolution. It was as follows:—"That this meeting cordially responds to the invitation given to it by Lady Bowen, and desires to express its sympathy with the objects sought to be attained by the ladies of Victoria, who have initiated and so far zealously carried out the intention to form an expeditionary party in search of further traces of Dr. Leichhardt and his gallant band of followers on their last perilous attempt to cross the Australian continent from east to west." The Hon. W. Landsborough seconded the resolution, which was put and passed unanimously. On the motion of Mr. W. T. Blakeney, seconded by the Rev. J. Love, the following committee was appointed:—Patroness, Lady Bowen; president, Mrs. O'Connell; hon. secretary, Mrs. J. Douglas; hon. treasurer, A. Archer, Esq., Bank of New South Wales; committee (with power to add to their number), Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Landsborough, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Lilley, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Master, Mrs. Thornton, of Brisbane; Mrs. Gray, Ipswich; Mrs. Jardine, Rockhampton; Mrs. Sinclair, Dalby; Mrs. Rawlins, Toowoomba; Mrs. Urr, Maryborough; Mrs. Pinnock, Bowen; Mrs. Bligh, Gayndah. A resolution was carried, to the effect that a subscription should be opened at Brisbane, for the purpose of co-operating with the movement in Victoria, for fitting out an expeditionary party; and Mr. Alexander Archer was appointed to act as treasurer. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NEW ZEALAND.

By the Alice Cameron we have news from Auckland to the 13th instant. We extract the following from the *Southern Cross* of the 10th instant:—

LATEST FROM WANGANUI.

BEN NEVIS STABLES.—We regret to learn that the stables belonging to the Ben Nevis Hotel were burned down on Friday morning, shortly after 3 o'clock. The horses were got out without injury. The stable, which must have cost Mr. Gleeson about £150, and was not insured, was entirely destroyed.

THE TROOPS.—There is a rumour to-day that the troops that have just come in from the front are to return to meet Colonel Warre.

RANGITIKI.—We hear that a new election for the Provincial Council is to take place in this district, Mr. Halcombe having accepted some office.

ATTACK BY THE MAORIES.—Six of the military train going from Patea to Waingongoro, were attacked on Sunday by one hundred Maories, about twenty of whom were on horseback, and were obliged to return.

THE RACES.—The entrances on Monday evening were numerous, and good sport may be looked for tomorrow and Friday.

POVERTY BAY.

The *Herald* newspaper at this place, on the 3rd of June, says:—We gave some information respecting the unsettled state of this district in last publication, and have since been favoured with the following:—"The great promoter of disorder is a native named Lazarus, or Rukupo, while, to show the extraordinary position of affairs, his brother is a government man. Na Parantene Pototoi, a chief of considerable importance, has joined the government; also Mokena te Kohere; indeed, it was under his auspices that the Queen's flag was raised. Mr. M'Lean has been applied to not only by the white settlers (who are now less in number than in 1840) but also by several of the most influential Maori chiefs, with the hope that he will be able to give them the benefits of a personal visit. The district appears to be in a state of chaos. Some are friendly: some are unfriendly: and a large body are in a fluctuating state—liable to yield to any influence one way or the other. Under these circumstances, Mr. M'Lean, accompanied by the Bishop of Waiapu, would have sailed yesterday in the St. Kilda had the weather permitted. Any outbreak on the east coast is particularly to be avoided, as no one can foresee how or where it would end. Hence Mr. M'Lean's resolution to pay a visit to the unsettled district without loss of time.

The same journal of the 1st instant gives the following from a correspondent:—"A great deal of inconvenience has been caused here by the discontinuance of the overland mail to and from Napier, the cause for which we cannot clearly understand, but presume that Pai Marirism is at the bottom of it. Morgan, from Waiapu, has been here for the last three weeks, trying to induce the natives to give up or discountenance the Pai Marire faith. He has succeeded in getting over one hundred to join him from amongst those who had not yet decidedly joined the Hauhaus, including three or four of our most influential chiefs. They have erected a flagstaff at Tauranganui, and hoisted the Queen's flag in defiance of the Hauhau, who have threatened to cut it down. The chief Raharuhi, one of the most influential in the bay, has openly declared himself to be a Pai Marire. The Government natives, with Morgan and Pototi at their head, are building a strong pa at Tura ganui. Morgan deserves great credit for what he has done; I believe he is now making application to the Government for aid, in the shape of arms, &c., which he ought to have supplied to him immediately, as there is no knowing how soon the Hauhau may visit us from other quarters, in which case the friendly natives would stand but a poor chance. They have taken a decided step, and ought to be supported by the Government without delay."

TARANAKI.

SKIRMISH WITH THE MAORIES.—The schooner Fairy, Captain Davies, arrived at Onehuga on Saturday, and brings intelligence of a skirmish having taken place on the 2nd instant, at a place called Te Namu, situated on the coast, some distance to the south of New Plymouth, and on the route of the troops between that place and Wanganui. It is stated that a party of the Taranaki Mounted Volunteers were bringing in some cattle from the bush to the camp, when they were fired on by natives, and a trooper named O'Neill, was mortally wounded. After delivering the volley the natives fled, pursued by the volunteers, who, it is stated, killed several of them. O'Neill died on the day after receiving his wound, and his body was taken to New Plymouth by the "Ahuriri," and buried there.—*Southern Cross*, June 12.

THE LOST CITY OF DUNEDIN.

The Wellington *Advertiser* of the 3rd June, received in Auckland by the Rangatira, says:—

"In accordance with instructions issued by the hon. the Postmaster-General, the p.s. gunboat Sandfly left the harbour at about 6 o'clock on Thursday morning for the purpose of instituting a search along the coast for portions of the wreck of the p.s. City of Dunedin. Captain Kennedy acted as pilot, and under his skilful management the vessel steamed close in to the different places where it was thought likely traces of the wreck might be discovered, but, we regret to say, without any satisfactory results. They first steamed along the coast to the westward of Sinclair Head, the reefs off which were examined as minutely as was practicable. The vessel then proceeded to Tom's and the Karori Rocks, and after these places had been subjected to an examination, the coast line was followed as far as Cape Terawitti. Finding no portions of wreck in these localities, it was deemed prudent to proceed across Cook's Straits towards Tory Channel, and at noon they reached the whaling station at the entrance. The men here stated that they had not observed any portions of wreck floating about, nor had any drifted to the shore. The anchor was again weighed, and the vessel proceeded along the coast by Wellington Head to Cape Koamaroo, a sharp look-out being kept from the steamer's deck. Nothing, however, was found, and then the Brothers was subjected to examination on all sides with the same result. Thinking it probable that if the ill-fated steamer had been wrecked on the Brothers, Jackson's Head, Reef or Cook's Rocks, portions of the *debris* would have been washed into the north entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, the Sandfly was taken in that direction, and the pilot stationed at Long Island was communicated with, but he stated that no traces of a recent wreck had been seen or heard of, with the exception of some spars known to belong to the schooner Star of Tasmania, which vessel had been dismasted. Owing to the darkness coming on, the vessel returned to Wellington."

The same journal says:—"By the s.s. Lady Bird, we learn that great excitement has been manifested at Canterbury in consequence of intelligence of (at the time) the supposed wreck of the City of Dunedin. There were a number of passengers by her from Lyttelton. We may state that portions of wreck continue to drift on shore at Palliser Bay, but nothing to identify the vessel has as yet come up."

The New Zealand *Spectator* of the same date says:—"We have been informed that portions of cabin fittings and part of a carpenter's chest have been washed ashore at Orongorongo. It seems now to be the general belief that the ill-fated vessel which has been lost was the City of Dunedin. The Sandfly left this morning for Palliser Bay, with the view of prosecuting the search in that direction."

The Canterbury *Press* says:—"We regret to state that Mr. John Beswick and Captain Levy were passengers by the City of Dunedin, from Lyttelton; Mr. Valence Bishop, son of Mr. C. W. Bishop was also a passenger, and must have shared the fate of that vessel, whatever it may be."

The *Independent*, on June 3rd, says:—We fear that the veil of mystery which overshadows the fate of Captain Boyd, his ship, passengers, and crew, will never be withdrawn, and that we have seen and heard the last of the City of Dunedin. Whether she struck on a rock and went down immediately with her living freight, or whether she blew up, will never be revealed but it must be a satisfaction to know that all that could be done was done, to learn tidings concerning her. Bickering over the bodies of the dead is unseemly, or we would strongly comment on a paragraph in the Thursday's issue of the *Advertiser*, which most unjustly condemns the conduct of his Honor the Superintendent in "not adopting some (that vague word some) measures for instituting a search." We know on authority, that his Honor Dr. Featherston had no power to act in the matter, and we feel that his kind heart feels as deeply as any the terrible calamity that has befallen men who left us such a short time ago.

In the same paper, on the 2nd instant, appear the following items of intelligence:—

PAI MARIRISM.

A copy of a Pai Marire document, which has been circulated in the North, was enclosed to us in a letter by a correspondent there, but it miscarried. Our correspondent has since arrived in Auckland, and has supplied us with another and a correct copy of it:—

This is a Maori messenger of Horopapera, to Te Waharoa and other chiefs, in that part. Friends, salutations to you all. Friends, salutations to you the people, who have been remembered by Jehovah from His holy hill. Yes; salutations, friends. To you who are under the shadow of the Almighty, the sighs are ended, the word will commence.

Friend Te Waharoa: This is a word to you, to you all, and to your tribe on the eastern side, throughout all your boundaries—a word to you to close all the doors of the sword, whether there or behind your district, that there may be no war in the present time, whether they persist by their persisting, can it be avoided. Shall it be now? Friend, this is the sword that has been given to the thousands by Jehovah, viz., the sword given by Jehovah to Samson and to Gideon, that saved the Israelites from the Philistines and the Assyrians. This is Gabriel and Luke the Angel. Friend, a lamp has come up amongst the tribe, to that man who was anointed. This is why I say to you let all the doors be closed in this land of Canaan. Enough. O my friends, let your ears be turned to the words of my mouth. I have opened my mouth about the likeness of the word. I am telling you of the hidden things, for the treasures that are given to you who desire to enter that vessel, the tribe that is turning.

Our God has descended to the uncultivated land of Canaan; the reason is, love for his sacred tribe; for this reason that you have now returned to your rock, which is Jehovah. Enough, Te Waharoa; send this to Hakaraiia, and to the other tribes; send it to the tribes who are at war, for them to see the likeness of this word, because it is not the skeleton of a man that is perplexity, that is Pai Marire. The sighs are ended, and the words of the Pai Marire are, &c.

The *Southern Cross*, on the 13th instant, publishes the following article:—We regret to say that the native intelligence to hand is not very assuring. We refer to the North as well as to the South. It would, perhaps, be expected of us that we should particularise the news, but for many reasons this would be imprudent. And particularly is this the case in reference to the North.

It may be observed, however, that North or South, any attempt to impose the restraints of the law upon the natives will lead to armed resistance. The Governor understood the position of affairs when he declined to permit any of the troops to be withdrawn "at present." He knew that their withdrawal would be the signal for an outbreak; and we fear that the necessity for retaining them in the country is likely to continue many months.

The chief, William Thompson, is not at all disposed to go beyond his "Ingiki" declaration. From the first, we pointed out exactly how matters stood with that wily chief, whose declaration to the assembled tribes at Ngaruawahia, before the war, we have not forgotten, to the effect that so long as he had a dozen men to follow him he would not desert the King's cause. By way of illustrating what Thompson's views still are, we may add that those acquainted with the Pai Marire gibberish declare that "Ingiki" is the Pai Marire form of the word "Kingi;" and there is strong presumption that it was used in this sense by Thompson, one of whose remarks, appended to the treaty-writing, was that he "hoped soon to see the face of his Tiu Tamehana again." This individual is the Pai Marire High-priest, who was arrested by the Arawas, and handed over to Colonel Greer, at Tauranga, in company with Hori Tupaea and several other fanatics. Tiu Tamehana is still in custody.

From Kawhia, we learn by private letter from Raglan, that the King natives had either seized, or threatened to seize, a vessel sent to assist in the removal thence of the friendly natives' goods, as they did not feel comfortable beside the *Pai Marires*, who have obtained the dominance there. It was rumoured in Raglan that the vessel had actually been seized, and that the fanatics threatened to kill the Europeans on board. What may be the truth of the case is still uncertain, however, but from the events on the East Coast and the criminal supineness of the Government, in reference thereto, there is reason to fear the worst. The fanatics on the West Coast are not one whit more amicable than those on the East Coast, and experience goes to prove that any expeditionary force sent against them will be of a perfectly harmless character.

Looking at the prospect, North and South, from what we know of native proceedings, we unhesitatingly say that matters are now more unsettled than they have been at any period since the cessation of hostilities in Waikato. The Native Compensation Court, contrived with the best possible intentions, is producing a feeling of widespread disaffection, particularly in the North.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—The *New Zealand Advertiser* of the 1st instant says:—We are glad to learn that the Government contemplate immediately sending home for between twenty and forty miles of electric cable, to stretch across Cook's Strait, joining the two islands, so that immediately the Panama route is opened, which we believe will be in January next, the English news will be sent down to the South, while alternately the telegraph will communicate the news viâ Sydney. Government are resolved that, as far as they are concerned, there shall be no failure, and they design submitting the whole question to the highest professional advice, and have a thorough scientific examination of the best line across the strait. The sum required is about £20,000.

PAI MARIRE PROPAGANDIST.—We are informed by the captain of the schooner Rose Ann, which arrived on Sunday morning from the Bay of Plenty, that on the 27th ultimo the famous Pai Marire propagandist Patara (Butler) left Pakukauri with a party of thirty men for Kawakawa, to confirm the wavering faith of some of the people of that place in the new religion. It cannot be doubted that the late failure in the attempt to apprehend any of the murderers of Mr. Volkner will strengthen the hands of the fanatics throughout the whole of the East Coast.—*Weekly News*, June 10.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL AT TARANAKI.—By the schooner Excelsior, from Manukau, on Sunday last, arrived that distinguished member of the Maori nobility of Taranaki, Hoera Pirere, otherwise called Big-Joe. It will be remembered that he was wounded and taken prisoner at Sentry Hill—was sent up to Auckland and escaped with the celebrated 200 from the peaceful retreat of the Kawau. The Excelsior was chartered by the Government to bring some of the Waikato prisoners to Kawhia, and then came on here with our old friend, who looks much broken down.—*Weekly News*, June 10.

THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACT.

(*From the Special Correspondent of the Argus, June 16th.*)

Camperdown, Tuesday, 13th June.

To judge the Land Act of 1865 by its working in Camperdown is surely to bring it to the most favourable test its author could desire. In no other district have the areas opened contained land of a higher average excellence, or possessing so many natural advantages; and in none has the squatter so long held dominion. When one of the wealthiest of the pastoral tenants in the neighbourhood first ventured as a pioneer to Mount Porndon, and from its summit saw the goodly prospect around and beneath, he must have felt like Moses on Pisgah. He gazed on a very Canaan. From his feet, in gentle undulations, grassy plains stretched to the dim distance. Up to that point he had looked for fresh water in vain, but now near at hand lay Lake Purrumbete, fresh and sweet. Beyond was the useful brackish inland sea of Korangamite, ninety miles round, and studded with islands. To the north-west was Lake Bolac, and more westward scores of smaller lakes, some fed by pure fresh springs, and others fringed with the salt which the evaporated waters left on the basaltic shores ready to hand for use. Extinct craters and green volcanic cones indicated the tone and depth of the soil, and to complete the picturesqueness of the landscape, the great Warrion Hill, Mount Korangemorrah, Mount Leura, and others of equal height too numerous to be named, stood each in solitary grandeur to contrast with the narrow ridges of forest and vary the scene. From that time, when the present generation was entering on its teens, this wealth of country was destined to be idle no more. Kangaroos loosened, and the plains were dotted with sheep. Squatter after squatter established his homestead and spread abroad his flocks and herds. When the gold-fields to the northward were in their first prime, and changed the face of things, it was only the enhanced price of labour and stock that affected this district. When the Government of King Log locked up the lands was the opportunity, and the squatters here seized it. They carefully tightened their hold on the magnificent lands from which they gained so much and for which they paid so little, till they could oppose a bold front to the just demands of the agriculturist. It was here that they established themselves most firmly; it was here that the evasions of the Duffy Act were the most glaring; and it is here that the battle between them, the speculators, and the *bona fide* settlers, all eager to share in the spoil, rages most fiercely. More and larger agricultural areas have been opened at Hamilton and Ararat, but the natural advantages of the land have been less, the squatters less grasping, and, in comparison, the competition less eager.

What special force was there in the primal curse that the desire for landed possessions should always awaken the worst human passions? Here in Camperdown, ordinarily the home of scarce 800 persons, are now over 2000 men, whose conflicting interests in the acquisition of land have obliterated all feeling save the worship of that wheel whence come gifts so sparingly that each day scarce blesses two in a hundred. On almost any day last week, when applicants were most numerous, the aspect of the land office enclosure was a sobering sight. The special value of some of the lots caused every one to know that to be drawn early in the lottery was equivalent to a small fortune. Some say the estimated value was exaggerated, but the squatter was there ready with his money to spend profusely, and it is useless to go behind that fact. There they stood, the wealthy but evidently uneasy squatter, the unobtrusive "medium," the loquacious, well-dressed speculator, and the thoughtful agriculturist—either of low degree, seeking land on which to found a home, or higher in the social scale, and anxious to add to his already well-won acres. With equal chances, but unequal claims, they watched the turning of the wheel—gamblers by Act of Parliament. Such a scene could not often be witnessed out of the gaming palaces of the German spas. First came the great prizes—the allotments which were the "eyes" of the runs. Some bordered a fresh-water lake, some were fertilised by perennial springs, or possessed a deep volcanic soil, or fronted a three-chain road, or adjoined a permanent reserve, and so on. Altogether, they would hardly satisfy ten selectors per day, and the applicants knew them well and had marked maps. Those in the squatters' interest were of course well informed, and the others had gained their knowledge from an inspection of the land. An hour and a half was enough to dispose of these. The lands of lesser value went next, but the excitement had not subsided. By that time the gambling spirit had thoroughly seized the crowd, and led by that fatal instinct, which the Act is but too well calculated to awaken, each one whose name was called dashed at his prize. He would not miss his chance, and will not be disenchanted till he finds his selection a mere stony rise, a piece chocked with ferns, or a worthless strip of barren brackish bog. This is the experience of nearly every day in which the wheels of fortune are set a-whirling in the land offices. The scene may be changed, but the circumstances scarce at all. Whether the applicant be the acquisitive squatter, the greedy speculator, or the "earth-hungering" would-be agricultural settler, all must stand the hazard of the die, and the rules of the "hell" govern those who seek to obtain the fruits of the earth.

This is no exaggeration. One day the "mediums" abound, on another it is the speculators that are most numerous, and on a third the agriculturist is in the ascendant. Then luck varies. Sometimes the speculator gets it, and those from Ballarat have been peculiarly fortunate. The class dubbed "bona fide settlers" get it sometimes; and there are days when cheques fly about. Bank-notes are stealthily handed to and fro, and the excitement among the land agents betokens the success of the squatters' "mediums." In any case the squatter is never idle. The lucky messenger of a country telegraph-office drew a fine prize on Friday, and before the day was out received six offers of money down if he would come to terms. That he refused them will be held meritorious by the section of politicians who regard it a Christian virtue to defeat the squatters' aim; but by how much will this fortunate selector better himself by his refusal? He has as much right to the land as any one in the colony; but supposing—as in all probability is the case—he has only a superficial knowledge of how to turn his 640 acres to account, what has he to encounter? First and last, it will cost him £1500 at least before the land is his own. He pays £32 down, and, in three years, has to pay £192 as rent. £1 per acre improvements on the land makes £640 more, and on the top of that comes his purchase-money of £640, making altogether, £1472, without mentioning interest. Can that come out of his interim profits? or is there a reasonable chance of any interim profits? A squatter lord declared openly, the day after a choice slice of his run had been selected, that practically nearly the whole of the lots selected were offered to his agents before twenty-four hours had passed.

Speaking of this gambling, there has been one exception, and as it is likely to occur again it will be well to mention that there are days on which the mania has not time to set in. On such days the streets are full and the Land Office nearly empty. Areas like those of Elingamite and Gellibrand are put up, and selection degenerates almost to a farce. The land is known to be uninhabitable. Where there are not stony rises there are thick forests, choked with scrub, through which the surveyors cut their way with an axe. The squatter took it as a make-weight; but yet men are brought from their homes to be asked to settle on country where no stock could live. Of course, there is no gambling for such allotments. The first man whose name is drawn declines—as on Monday last—to select, and such cold water was then thrown over the spirits of others that out of 400 persons whose names were called not thirty ventured to take what was offered, and then only a few allotments bordering Lake Elingamite. Certainly, it is unfair to call the working of the Act gambling in all cases.

"But," says the admirer of the present Act, "at all events the squatter does not get the land, and the bona fide settler does." Let us see how far that view is sustained by the facts. What is a "bona fide settler?" Certainly, the squatter is one, for he wants to use the soil; but it is not clear that his treatment of it will confer much benefit upon the State, which means the people. Nevertheless, the well-to-do farmer who has won an allotment will in nine cases out of ten admit that he is going to use it for grazing purposes, so the inference is that the squatter is objected to from personal spite, or an Englishman's natural aversion to monopoly. The sheer speculator is the only one who does not come within the category. Conversationally, however, the term "*bona fide* settler" means members of those classes which are pleased to term themselves the bone and sinew of the country—such as the miner, willing to change his avocation; the farm or station servant, who has saved a little money, and longs for independence; the small proprietor, whom more land would make a prosperous yeoman; and men like the lucky telegraph office messenger before alluded to. But with or without those *bona fide* intentions, all come to the lottery with equal chances; and who is benefited? It is one of the worst features of this land gambling that men whose names are called late in the day, when the area or areas are nearly exhausted, are led by their excitement to take worthless lots rather than none; and the end will be that, before long, he will give up his choice, and find himself a much poorer, and, it is to be hoped, *a wiser man*. The squatter is in nowise defeated. Let the *bona fides* of the settler be ever so great, the belauded Act is imperative, and the squatter will bide his time. His care it will be to see that the conditions of improvement and residence are not evaded, and when—as in the majority of cases it assuredly will—the land comes to auction, all that wealth and vigilance can do will be done to make it worth the settler's while to throw up his bargain, that the other may have it. For instance, the lucky selector of an extremely fine allotment on Weir's run, on Wednesday last, chose four separate allotments, and unless he has three wives he cannot comply with the condition of residence, while the cost of fencing and the other improvements will be greatly enhanced. His bane is the squatter's antidote. The Act, too, gives no title for three years, and that will make matters so much worse that the cry will soon be that the holder can neither borrow nor realise on good land, and that average land will not support him. In view of all this, was he wrong who, in the land-yard on Friday, said the Act would greatly disappoint three classes, viz., the squatters who lost the land, the selectors who got it, and the applicants who did not get it. In the intoxication of this game of chance the applicants seem to have eyes but will not see, and ears but will not hear.

What, then, is the bargain which the State is making with the selectors? It is the fashion to say that at all events the squatter is out of it. That is not certain. In Camperdown, in the face of day, under the nose of the Minister of Lands, who persists in declaring that the Act is working well, and who is echoed by subservient land officers, the squatters and their agents are as busy as bees. Their dealings are of course hard, for the Act is stringent, and they must be secret, lest before thirty days after the selection that selection is nullified. The chief hope of the pastoral interest lies in the chapter of accidents—the failure of the actual settler and auction at the last. They lend money at heavy interest to the selector, taking personal or collateral security, which will be surrendered when a title is given. This was done daily all last week, though no money will pass till the thirty days are out, except to bind the agreement. Then, again, if the squatters' "mediums" are successful, the transaction is simplified, and "dummies" swarm at Camperdown. Land agents complain that they are actually pestered by applications from men willing to Act in this unpopular capacity, and their chances are as good as anybody's. Just now, while all these evasions of the Act are necessarily kept secret, everything at Camperdown is *couleur de rose*. Every medium declares his *bona fides*, and everyone whose name is drawn selects, whatever is the quality of the land. Ministerial members of Parliament fan the excitement, and the Minister of Lands has been here to make stump speeches and be cheered to the echo by all men, false and true alike. The special correspondent of the *Argus* is hooted in the streets for daring to state that *bona fide* selectors are in a minority, and the land officers are not likely to withhold their tribute of admiration of the Act. From the medium who is more or less "on the spree," to the agriculturist who is intoxicated with gambling daily for such high stakes, all are in a delirium of rapture, from which some day most will be awakened to their impending ruin, while the real intending settler finds that he has raised up to himself an additional enemy in the speculator, whose other name is "land shark."

The scene at Camperdown suggests none but sad thoughts. Day after day a vast assemblage of all sorts and conditions of men, gathered from a hundred miles round, testify to the wide-spread desire for land; and yet the most eligible applicant who has his savings to invest, from whom the State would derive most benefit, and on whose account it foregoes the enhanced price an auction-room would give, is compelled to wait day after day and week after week, going from Ararat to Hamilton, from Hamilton to Camperdown, and from Camperdown to Warrnambool, wasting time and money, while it is thirty to one that his name is never drawn till every acre that is not stony desert or sedgy bog is taken up. If successful, he must thank his stars, not his deserts; if unsuccessful, he is injured for life. View the subject as he will, the impartial observer must conclude that, though the Act will of course promote settlement, so far as it alienates land from the squatter, the settler will have to pay as much, or more than if he bought in an auction room. At the same time, thousands of poor men will have been brought from their homes to be embittered by disappointment, if not involved in ruin. Lastly, the degrading spectacle of public legalised gambling will have done its work of demoralisation.

ARMENIAN POPULAR SONGS.

NOT the least interesting of the sights of Venice is the Convent of the Armenian Monks, on the island of San Lazzaro. It stands alone, a little removed from the city, and as the visitor approaches it in his gondola, its low dark-red buildings seem to rise abruptly from the lagoon before him. To the left shines the white dome of the Redentore, and the massive church and convent of San Giorgio Maggiore stand close by. Beyond the island stretches the sandy flat of the Lido, fringed with shrubs and bushes, over which may be seen from the convent roof the calm breadth of the Adriatic, and the long hazy line of the Lombard shore, scantily dotted with trees, and broken here and there by a village campanile. Southwards, the eye lingers along the blue serrated outline of the Euganean hills, and, looking back, it sees the Ducal Palace and the Piazetta, overtopped by the gleaming dome of St. Mark's.

On this island, in the early part of the last century, a little colony of fugitives from Turkish oppression found a resting-place and made themselves a home. Their leader, Mechitar, here closed in peace a restless and adventurous life. A native of Armenia, born in 1676, he spent his early years at home, devoting himself energetically to study. But, after he had been ordained priest, he entered upon a most active career, commencing a struggle that did not terminate till many years had passed away. The Armenians were, and for the most part still remain, members of the Greek Communion, but Mechitar was soon led to reconcile himself with the Western Church, and, urged with an earnest desire to visit Rome, he set sail for Europe. But his hopes were frustrated. Stress of weather first stopped him on the way, and then a violent fever compelled him to relinquish his project. Obliged to return to the East, he set up a small establishment at Pera, where he gathered a few disciples around him. As their numbers increased, their home became too small for them, and they removed to the Morea, where the little congregation hoped to find a quiet abode, and where they commenced the task of publishing a series of Armenian works. But their peace was soon disturbed. A war broke out between Venice and the Porte, which ended in the complete subjugation of the Morea to Turkish rule. Mechitar and his brethren had considerable difficulty in effecting their escape, but, after many adventures and much suffering, they arrived at Venice. There they hoped to find a refuge, but an unexpected obstacle presented itself. By a law of the Senate, no new society was allowed to establish itself within the city, and the fugitives were beginning to despair, when it was suggested that the outlying island of San Lazzaro might be given up to them. Accordingly, the offer was made and gladly accepted. This took place in the year 1717, and Mechitar lived to see his work prospering, and his congregation firmly established. He died in the year 1749, and since that time the institution has flourished under a series of abbots, and its members are still busily employed in the publication of Armenian records and the promulgation of Armenian literature.

During his stay in Venice, Byron was a frequent visitor at the convent, and he seemed to enjoy the change from the wild excitement of his life in the city to the peace and contentment he found within those walls. "By way of divertissement," he says in one of his letters, "I am studying daily, at an Armenian monastery, the Armenian language. I found that my mind wanted something craggy to break upon; and this, as the most difficult thing I could discover here for an amusement, I have chosen to torture me into attention." He goes on to say that four years previously the French instituted an Armenian Professorship at Paris; that twenty pupils appeared on the Monday, full of enthusiasm, but that on the Thursday fifteen out of the twenty succumbed in despair before the twenty-sixth letter of the alphabet. At all events, Byron did not follow their example. He pursued his studies with zeal and perseverance, and left behind him a record of his industry in a translation of two apocryphal Epistles of St. Paul to the Corinthians. He also assisted his tutor, Dr. Pascal Aucher, in the compilation of a grammar, and wrote a preface to it, which was suppressed by the authorities on account of its savage abuse of the Turks.

The number of books printed every year at San Lazzaro is very great. An extensive series of classical Armenian authors has been for some time in progress, and many of the most popular European works have been translated and published for the use of Armenians. But of all the publications which have issued from the Mechitarist press, the most interesting to an English reader is the collection of Armenian Popular Poetry which is now before us. It contains a number of songs and ballads, composed at various periods between the thirteenth and the eighteenth century, taken from manuscripts in the library of San Lazarro, the original text being accompanied by a literal English version. The editor, Father Alishan, who deserves great credit for the accuracy and spirit of his translation, dedicates it to the people of England, and for their benefit it is kept on sale at the convent; but we are inclined to think that they are not very intimately acquainted with it. It may, therefore, be worth while to give them some idea of its contents.

A very melancholy air pervades the greater part of the book. None of the songs refer to the early period of Armenian history, when the country was prosperous and free; the glories of the past are mentioned only as a contrast to the humiliations of the present. The voice of a long-subjugated people is heard in many "a doleful song," that is truly "a lamentation and an ancient tale of wrong." Exiles driven far away from their native land are mourning over its ruin, and longing for the happy homes they are never to see again; weary travellers are calling on the birds of passage to bring them tidings of their country; bereaved mothers are weeping for sons who have been killed in foreign service, or daughters who have been carried off as the prize of some Turkish or Tartar prince. "Woe to you, poor Armenian people!" sing the emigrants driven out of Ciulfa, near Ararat, into Persia; "you are leaving the tombs of your parents, and abandoning to others your churches and houses. These beautiful fields, great towns, sweet waters, and well-built villages, to whom do you leave them? How happens it that you forget them? Oh that mine eyes had been blind, poor Armenia, that so I might not see thee thus." The home-sick pilgrim, wandering in distant lands, watches the crane flying overhead, and says:—

Crane, whence dost thou come? I listen for thy answer;
Crane, hast thou no news to give me from my country?
Fly not yet awhile; thou wilt soon find thy companions;
Crane, hast thou no news to give me from my country?
Hither have I come, I have left my fields and vineyards.
Often do I sigh, as though my life were ending.
Crane, thy voice wakes echoes in my heart, stay with me;
Crane, hast thou no news to give me of my country?

One of the poems describes the sorrow of an Armenian maiden of princely race, whose father has given her in marriage to a Tartar chief. Her nurse comes to tell her of her fate, and at first she cannot understand it, but after a time she burst into tears and calls on her attendant to join in her lamentation. "Come to me—weep for my misfortune. Dark was the day on which I was born. Rise from thy tomb, my mother, and hear the sad tidings of thy daughter. My fate has so determined, and drives me forth into Tartary. O death, carry my soul away! O earth, open and swallow me up!" Then her maidens strive to console her, offering to bear her company in her exile, and the poem ends with the farewell of her aged nurse:—"Sixty years have I sat at thy gate, and I have carried thy father and thy grandfather in my arms, but never have I known so great a sorrow. Wheresoever thou goest, always keep stedfast to thy fate. Forget not our Armenian nation, but always assist and protect it. Oh! God be with thee! Farewell!"

The grief of a mother who has lost her child is the subject of several ballads. She delights in finding pet names for the little one who has gone. He was her fragrant rose, her beautiful dove, her graceful antelope. "When he died," she cries, "my sun grew dim, the light of my eyes was obscured, the day became as the night. When this my peacock and lamb left me, my brain was turned; when my dearest little one flew, my mouth was hushed, my ear grew deaf. Yet, let me thank God, who received him with the holy boys. O my God, receive the soul of my little one, and place him at rest in the bright heaven!"

One of the most striking poems in the book is "The Lamentation of a Bishop, who, having planted a vineyard, and before it gave fruit, his last day coming, sings thus":—

Every morning at daybreak,
The nightingale sitting in my vineyard,
Sings sweetly to this my rose,
"Rise and come from this vineyard."
Every morning at daybreak,
Gabriel says to my soul,
"Rise and come from this vineyard;
From this newly-built vineyard"

Vainly does the Bishop protest against the summons. He implores that he may be allowed to stay yet a little longer in his vineyard, for he has built a wall around it, and hedged it in, and he has brought down to it cool waters from the mountains, and planted in it flowers and fruit-trees, roses and hyacinths, pomegranates and almonds and nuts. Yet he has not gathered flowers there, nor has he tasted its fruits. But all his prayers are useless, and his lamentation concludes with his involuntary submission to the summons of the Angel of Death.

But the songs are not all in a minor key. Some of them are intended to be sung on the occasion of a marriage, and are full of gay imagery and sportive allusions. One of these commences with the address of the bride to her home and her relations:—

Little threshold be not thou shaken:
It is for me to tremble,
To bring lilies.

Little plank be not thou stirred. Little tree tremble not. Little leaf be not thou thrown down. Weep not father and mother; brother and sister weep not. It is for me to weep, to bring lilies.

To the father is given a cup of wine; to the mother a knitting-needle, to the brother a pair of boots, and to the little sister a stick of antimony.

Then the bridegroom enters, and a chorus is sung, in which the family are told to kneel at the altar, and the crane is summoned from the plain, and the duck from the lake, and the partridge from the hill, "to come, and sit, and observe." Then flowers are called for, and the gatherers are ordered to bring such as befit a bridegroom—the balsam and the hyacinth, the lily and the rose. The festivities conclude with the passage of the bride across a little plank laid before the threshold, and the mother is told not to brush away the dust from it, but to keep it as it is, that she may see the traces of her daughter's steps, and remember her when she is far away. The birds which are invited to the marriage feast are great pets of the Armenians, especially the crane and the partridge. Both of them figure repeatedly in these poems, and the crane especially is welcomed by the children, on his return to them after the winter, with just such a joyous greeting as awaits the stork when he reappears with the spring in many a country in Europe.

The collection also contains a few humorous pieces, of which part of the story of the "Fox, the Wolf, and the Bear," may be taken as a specimen—the quaint rendering of Father Alishan being preserved. It seems that once those three animals made peace, and became "uncles and nephews," the fox turning monk, and the wolf being declared the "pious economist," or housekeeper, of the party. They go out together to the chase, the proceeds of which are so unjustly divided by the wolf that the bear grows indignant and strikes out both his eyes. Then—

The fox who saw it was very much frightened,
And, pointing to a trap with cheese, said to the bear,
"My uncle, I have built a fine convent,
It is a retreat, a place of prayer."

The bear extended his paw to take the cheese.
The trap seized his neck on both sides.
"Little fox, my nephew, why do not you help me?
This is not a convent, nor a place of prayer."

The little fox seeing it was much pleased:
He made a funeral service, and prayed for his soul.
"The misery thou didst bring on the wolf has seized thee,
In this retreat, this place of prayer."

O justice, thou pleasest me much!
Whoever hurts his brother soon perishes!
The bear is obliged to fast in the trap,
It is his retreat, his place of prayer.

ROBBERY AT DODSWORTH MILL.—Some time during the night of Thursday, the 15th instant, a thief or thieves feloniously entered the Dodsworth steam mill and stole therefrom a quantity of flour, &c. It is stated that a dray was used by the thieves to convey away their booty. Every exertion has been made by the police and others to trace the stolen property, but without success.—*Queanbeyan Age.*

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1473764

THE WINDS.

(*From the Cornhill.*)

O wild raving west winds . . . .
Oh! where do ye rise from, and where do ye die?

The question which is put in these lines is one which has posed the ingenuity of all who have ever thought on it; and though theories have repeatedly been propounded to answer it, yet one and all fail, and we again recur to the words of Him who knew all things and said, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth."

However, though we cannot assign exactly the source whence the winds rise or the goal to which they tend, the labours of meteorologists have been so far successful as to enable us to understand the causes of the great currents of air, and even to map out the winds which prevail at different seasons in the various quarters of the globe. The problem which has thus been solved is one vastly more simple than that of saying why the wind changes on any particular day, or at what spot on the earth's surface a particular current begins or ends. Were these questions solved there would be an end to all uncertainty about weather. There need be no fear that the farmer would lose his crops owing to the change of weather, if the advent of every shower had been foretold by an unerring guide, and the precise day of the break in the weather predicted weeks and months before. This is the point on which weather-prophets—"astro-meteorologists" they call themselves now-a-days—still venture their predictions, undismayed by their reported and glaring failures. It has been well remarked that not one of these prophets foretold the dry weather which lasted for so many weeks during the last summer; yet, even at the present day, there are people who look to the almanacks to see what weather is to be expected at a given date; and even the prophecies of "Old Moore" find, or used to find within a very few years, an ample credence. In fact, if we are to believe the opinions propounded by the positive philosophers of the present day, we must admit that it is absurd to place any limits on the possibility of predicting natural phenomena, inasmuch as all operations of nature obey fixed and unalterable laws, which are all discoverable by the unaided mind of man.

True science, we may venture to say, is more modest than these gentlemen would have us to think it; and though in the particular branch of knowledge of which we are now treating, daily prophecies (or "forecasts," as Admiral Fitzroy is careful to call them) of weather appear in the newspapers, yet these are not announced dogmatically, and no attempt is made in them to foretell weather for more than forty-eight hours in advance. We are not going to discuss the question of storms and storm-signals at present, so we shall proceed to the subject in hand—the ordinary wind-currents of the earth; and in speaking of these shall confine ourselves as far as possible to well-known and recorded facts, bringing in each case the best evidence which we can adduce to support the theories which may be broached.

What, then, our readers will ask, is the cause of the winds? The simple answer is—the Sun. Let us see, now, how this indefatigable agent, who appears to do almost everything on the surface of the earth, from painting pictures to driving steam-engines, as George Stephenson used to maintain that he did, is able to raise the wind.

If you light a fire in a room, and afterwards stop up every chink by which air can gain access to the fire, except the chimney, the fire will go out in a short time. Again, if a lamp is burning on the table, and you stop up the chimney at the top, the lamp will go out at once. The reason of this is that the flame, in each case, attracts the air, and if either the supply of air is cut off below, or its escape above is checked, the flame cannot go on burning. This explanation, however, does not bear to be pushed too far. The reason that the fire goes out if the supply of air is cut off is, that the flame, so to speak, feeds on air; while the sun cannot be said, in any sense, to be dependent on the earth's atmosphere for the fuel for his fire. We have chosen the illustration of the flame, because the facts are so well known. If, instead of a lamp in the middle of a room, we were to hang up a large mass of iron heated, we should find that currents of air set in from all sides, rose up above it, and spread out when they reached the ceiling, descending again along the walls. The existence of these currents may be easily proved by sprinkling a handful of fine chaff about in the room. What is the reason of the circulation thus produced? The iron, unless it be extremely hot, as it is when melted by Mr. Bessemer's process, does not require the air in order to keep up its heat; and, in fact, the constant supply of fresh air cools it, as the metal gives away its own heat to the air as fast as the particles of the latter come in contact with it. Why, then, do the currents arise? Because the air, when heated, expands or gets lighter, and rises, leaving an empty space or vacuum, where it was before. Then the surrounding cold air being elastic, forces itself into the open space, and gets heated in its turn.

From this we can see that there will be a constant tendency in the air to flow towards that point on the earth's surface where the temperature is highest—or, all other things being equal, to that point where the sun may be at that moment in the zenith. Accordingly, if the earth's surface were either entirely dry land, or entirely water, and the sun were continually in the plane of the equator, we should expect to find the direction of the great wind-currents permanent and unchanged throughout the year. The true state of the case is, however, that these conditions are very far from being fulfilled. Every one knows that the sun is not always immediately over the equtor, but that he is at the tropic of Cancer in June, and at the tropic of Capricorn in December, passing the equator twice every year at the equinoxes. Here, then, we have one cause which disturbs the regular flow of the wind-currents. The effect of this is materially increased by the extremely arbitrary way in which the dry land has been distributed over the globe. The Northern hemisphere contains the whole of Europe, Asia, and North America, the greater part of Africa, and a portion of South America; while in the Southern hemisphere we only find the remaining portions of the two last-named continents, with Australia and some of the large islands in its vicinity. Accordingly, during our summer there is a much greater area of dry land exposed to the nearly vertical rays of the sun than is the case during our winter.

Let us see for a moment how this cause acts in modifying the direction of the wind-currents. We shall find it easier to make this intelligible if we take an illustration from observed facts. It takes about five times as much heat to raise a ton weight of water through a certain range of temperature, as it does to produce the same effect in the case of a ton of rock. Again, the tendency of a surface of dry land to give out heat, and consequently to warm the air above it, and cause it to rise, is very much greater than that of a surface of water of equal area. Hence we can at once see the cause of the local winds which are felt every day in calm weather in islands situated in hot climates. During the day the island becomes very hot, and thus what the French call a *courant ascendant* is set in operation. The air above the land gets hot and rises, while the colder air which is on the sea all round it flows in to fill its place, and is felt as a cool sea-breeze. During the night these conditions are exactly reversed: the land can no longer get any heat from the sun, as he has set, while it is still nearly as liberal in parting with its acquired heat as it was before. Accordingly, it soon becomes cooler than the sea in its neighbourhood; and the air, instead of rising up over it, sinks down upon it, and flows out to sea, producing a land-wind.

These conditions are, apparently, nearly exactly fulfilled in the region of the monsoons, with the exception that the change of wind takes place at intervals of six months, and not every twelve hours. In this district—which extends over the southern portion of Asia and the Indian Ocean—the wind for half the year blows from one point, and for the other half from that which is directly opposite. The winds are north-east and south-west in Hindustan; and in Java, at the other side of the equator, they are south-east and north-west. The cause of the winds—monsoons they are called, from an Arabic word, *mausim*, meaning season—is not quite so easily explained as that of the ordinary land and sea breezes to which we have just referred. Their origin is to be sought for in the temperate zone, and not between the tropics. The reason of this is that the districts towards which the air is sucked in are not those which are absolutely hottest, but those where the rarefaction of the air is greatest. When the air becomes lighter it is said to be rarefied, and this rarefaction ought apparently to be greatest where the temperature is highest. This would be the case if the air were the only constituent of our atmosphere. There is, however, a very important disturbing agent to be taken into consideration, viz. aqueous vapour. There is always, when it is not actually raining, a quantity of water rising from the surface of the sea and from every exposed water-surface, and mingling with the air. This water is perfectly invisible: as it is in the form of vapour, it is true steam, and its presence only becomes visible when it is condensed so as to form a cloud. The hotter the air is, the more of this aqueous vapour is it able to hold in the invisible condition.

We shall naturally expect to find a greater amount of this steam in the air at places situated near the coast, than at those in the interior of continents, and this is actually the case. The amount of rarefaction which the dry air on the sea-coast of Hindustan undergoes in summer, is partially compensated for by the increased tension of the aqueous vapour, whose presence in the air is due to the action of the sun's heat on the surface of the Indian Ocean. In the interior of Asia there is no great body of water to be found, and the winds from the south lose most of the moisture which they contain in passing over the Himalayas. Accordingly the air here is extremely dry, and a compensation, similar to that which is observed in Hindustan, cannot take place. It is towards this district that the wind is sucked in, and the attraction is sufficient to draw a portion of the South-east tradewind across the line into the Northern hemisphere. In our winter the region where the rarefaction is greatest is the continent of Australia; and accordingly, in its turn, it sucks the North-east trade-wind of the Northern hemisphere across the equator. Thus we see that in the region which extends from the coast of Australia to the centre of Asia we have monsoons, or winds which change regularly every six months. As to the directions of the different monsoons, we shall discuss them when we have disposed of the trade-winds—which ought by rights, as Professor Dove observes, rather to be considered as an imperfectly developed monsoon, than the latter to be held as a modification of the former.

The origin of the trade-winds is to be sought for, as before, in the heating power of the sun, and their direction is a result of the figure of the earth, and of its motion on its axis. When the air at the equator rises, that in higher latitudes on either side flows in, and would be felt as a North wind or as a South wind respectively, if the earth's motion on its axis did not affect it. The figure of the earth is pretty nearly that of a sphere, and, as it revolves round its axis, it is evident that those points on its surface, which are situated at the greatest distance from the axis, will have to travel over a greater distance in the same time than those which are near it. Thus, for instance, London, which is nearly under the parallel of 50°, has only to travel about three-fifths of the distance which a place like Quito, situated under the equator, has to travel in the same time. A person situated in London is carried, imperceptibly to himself, by the motion of the earth, through 15,000 miles towards the eastward in the twenty-four hours, while another at Quito is carried through 25,000 miles in the same time. Accordingly, if the Londoner, preserving his own rate of motion, were suddenly transferred to Quito, he would be left 10,000 miles behind the other in the course of the twenty-four hours, or would appear to be moving in the opposite direction, from East to West, at the rate of about 400 miles an hour. The case would be just as if a person were to be thrown into a railway carriage which was moving at full speed; he would appear to his fellow-passengers to be moving in the opposite direction to them, while in reality the motion of progression was in the train, not in the person who was thrown into it. The air is transferred from high to low latitudes, but this change is gradual, and the earth, accordingly, by means of the force of friction, is able to retard its relative velocity before it reaches the tropics, so that its actual velocity, though still considerable, is far below 400 miles an hour.

This wind comes from high latitudes, and becomes more and more easterly, reaching us as a nearly true north-east wind; and as it gets into lower latitudes becoming more and more nearly east, and forming a belt of north-east wind all round the earth on the northern side of the equator. In the southern hemisphere there is a similar belt of permanent winds, which are, of course, south-easterly instead of north-easterly. These belts are not always at equal distances at each side of the equator, as their position is dependent on the situation of the zone of maximum temperature for the time being. When we reach the actual district where the air arises, we find the easterly direction of the wind no longer so remarkable, as has been noticed by Basil Hall and others. The reason is, that by the time that the air reaches the district where it rises, it has obtained by means of its friction with the earth's surface a rate of motion round the earth's axis, nearly equal to that of the earth's surface itself.

The trade-wind zones, called, by the Spaniards, the "Ladies' Sea"—*El Golfo de las Damas*—because navigation on a sea where the wind never changed was so easy, shift their position according to the apparent motion of the sun in the ecliptic. In the Atlantic the north-east trade begins in summer in the latitude of the Azores; in winter it commences to the south of the Canaries.

In the actual trade-wind zones rain very seldom falls, any more than it does in these countries when the east wind has well set in. The reason of this is, that the air on its passage from high to low latitudes is continually becoming warmer and warmer. According as its temperature rises, its power of dissolving (so to speak) water increases also, and so it is constantly increasing its burden of water until it reaches the end of its journey, where it rises into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and there is suddenly cooled. The chilling process condenses, to a great extent, the aqueous vapour contained in the trade-wind air, and causes it to fall in constant discharges of heavy rain. Throughout the tropics the rainy season coincides with that period at which the sun is in the zenith, and in this region the heaviest rainfall on the globe is observed. The wettest place in the world, Cherrapoonjee, is situated in the Cossya Hills, about 250 miles north-east of Calcutta, just outside the torrid zone. There the rainfall is upwards of 600 inches in the year, or twenty times as much as it is on the west coasts of Scotland and Ireland. However, in such extreme cases as this, there are other circumstances to be taken into consideration, such as the position of the locality as regards mountain chains, which may cause the clouds to drift over one particular spot.

To return to the wind: When the air rises at the equatorial edge of the trade-wind zone, it flows away above the lower trade-wind current. The existence of an upper current in the tropics is well known. Volcanic ashes, which have fallen in several of the West Indian Islands on several occasions have been traced to volcanoes which lay to the wesward of the locality where the ashes fell, at a time when there was no west wind blowing at the sea level. To take a recent instance: ashes fell at Kingston, Jamaica, in the year 1835, and it is satisfactorily proved that they had been ejected from the volcano of Coseguina, on the Pacific shore of Central America, and must consequently have been borne to the eastward by an upper current counter to the direction of the easterly winds which were blowing at the time at the sea-level.

Captain Maury supposes that when the air rises, at either side of the equator, it crosses over into the opposite hemisphere, so that there is a constant interchange of air going on between the Northern and Southern hemispheres. This he has hardly sufficiently proved, and his views are not generally accepted. One of the arguments on which he lays great stress in support of his theory is, that on certain occasions dust has fallen in various parts of Western Europe, and that in it there have been discovered microscopical animals similar to those which are found in South America. This appears to be scarcely an incontrovertible proof; as Admiral Fitzroy observes:—"Certainly such insects *may* be found in Brazil; but does it follow that they are not also in Africa under nearly the same parallels?"

This counter-current or "anti-trade," as Sir J. Herschell has called it, is at a high level in the atmosphere between the tropics, far above the top of the highest mountains; but at the exterior edge of the trade-wind zone, it descends to the surface of the ground. The Canary Islands are situated close to this edge, and accordingly we find that there is always a westerly wind at the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe, while the wind at the sea-level, in the same island, is easterly throughout the summer months. Professor Piazzi Smith, who lived for some time on the top of that mountain making astronomical observations, has recorded some very interesting details of the conflicts between the two currents, which he was able to observe accurately from his elevated position. In winter the trade-wind zone is situated to the south of its summer position in latitude, and at this season the south-west wind is felt at the sea-level in the Canary Islands. Similar facts to these have been observed in other localities where there are high mountains situated on the edge of the trade-wind zone, as, for instance, Mouna Loa in the Sandwich Islands. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the warm moist west wind which is felt so generally in the temperate zones, is really the air returning to the Poles from the equator, which has now assumed a south-west direction on its return journey, owing to conditions the reverse of those which imparted to it a north-east motion on its way towards the equator. This, then, is our south-west wind, which is so prevalent in the North Atlantic Ocean that the voyage from Europe to America is not unfrequently called the up-hill trip, in contra-distinction to the down-hill passage home. These are the "brave west winds" of Maury, whose refreshing action on the soil he never tires of recapituling.

The south-west monsoons of Hindustan, which blow from May to October, and the north-west monsoons of the Java seas, which are felt between November and April, owe their westerly motion to a cause similar to that of the anti-trades which we have just described. To take the case of the monsoons of Hindustan: we have seen above how the rarefaction of the air in Central Asia attracts the south-east trade-wind of the southern hemisphere across the equator. This air, when it moves from the equator into higher latitudes, brings with it the rate of motion, to the eastward, of the equatorial regions which it has lately left, and is felt as a south-west wind. Accordingly, the directions of the monsoons are thus accounted for. In the winter months the true north-east trade-wind is felt in Hindustan; while in the summer months its place is taken by the south-east trade of the southern hemisphere, making its appearance as the south-west monsoon. In Java, conditions exactly converse to these are in operation, and the winds are south-east from April to November and north-west during the rest of the year.

The change of one monsoon to the other is always accompanied by rough weather, called in some places the "breaking-out" of the monsoon; just as with us the equinox, or change of the season from summer to winter, and *vice versa*, is marked by "windy weather," or "equinoctial gales."

The question may, however, well be asked, why there are no monsoons in the Atlantic Ocean?

In the first place, the amount of rarefaction which the air in Africa and in Brazil undergoes, in the respective hot seasons of those regions, is far less considerable than that which is observed in Asia and Australia at the corresponding seasons.

Secondly, in the case of the Atlantic Ocean, the two districts towards which the air is attracted are situated within the torrid zone, while in the Indian Ocean they are quite outside the tropics, and in the temperate zones. Accordingly, even if the suction of the air across the equator did take place to the same extent in the former case as in the latter, the extreme contrast in direction between the two monsoons would not be perceptible to the same extent, owing to the fact that the same amount of westing could not be imparted to the wind, because it had not to travel into such high latitudes on either side of the equator. A tendency to the production of the phenomenon of the monsoons is observable along the coast of Guinea, where winds from the south and south-west are very generally felt. These winds are not really the south-east trade-wind, which has been attracted across the line into the northern hemisphere. They ought rather to be considered as of the same nature as the land and sea breezes before referred to, since we find it to be very generally the case, that in warm climates the ordinary wind-currents undergo a deflection to a greater or less extent along a coast-line such as that of Guinea, Brazil, or the North of Australia.

Our readers may perhaps ask why it is, that when we allege that the whole of the winds of the globe owe their origin to a regular circulation of the air from the Polar regions to the equator, and back again, we do not find more definite traces of such a circulation in the winds of our own latitudes? The answer to this is, that the traces of this circulation are easily discoverable if we only to know how to look for them. In the Mediterranean Sea, situated near the northern edge of the trade-wind zone, the contrast between the equatorial and Polar currents of air is very decidedly marked. The two conflicting winds are known under various names in different parts of the district. The Polar current, on its way to join the trade-wind, is termed the "Tramontane," in other parts the "Bora," the "Maestal," &c.; while the return trade-wind bringing rain is well known under the name of the "Sirocco." In Switzerland the same wind is called the "Föhn," and is a warm wind, which causes the ice and snow to melt rapidly, and constantly brings with it heavy rain.

In these latitudes the contrast is not so very striking, but even here every one knows that the only winds which last for more than a day or two at a time are the north-east and the south-west winds, the former of which is dry and cold, the latter moist and warm. The difference between these winds is much more noticeable in winter than in summer, inasmuch as in the latter season Russia and the Northern part of Asia enjoy, relatively to the British Islands, a much higher temperature than is the case in winter; so that the air which moves from those regions during the summer months does not come to us from a climate which is colder than our own, but from one which is warmer.

So far, then, we have attempted to trace the ordinary wind-currents, but as yet there are very many questions connected therewith which are not quite sufficiently explained. To mention one of these, we hear from many observers on the late Arctic expeditions, that the most marked characteristic of the winds in the neighbourhood of Baffin's Bay, is the great predominance of north-westerly winds. It is not as yet decided, nor can it ever be satisfactorily decided, how far to the northward and westward this phenomenon is noticeable. The question then is, Whence does this north-west wind come?

As to the causes of the sudden changes of wind, and of storms, they are as yet shrouded in mystery, and we cannot have much expectation that in our life-time at least much will be done to unravel the web. Meteorology is a very young science—if it deserves the title of science at all—and until observations for a long series of years shall have been made at any stations, we shall not be in the possession of trustworthy facts on which to ground our reasoning. It is merely shoving the difficulty a step farther off to assign these irregular variations to atmospheric waves. It will be time enough to reason accurately about the weather and its changes, when we ascertain what these atmospheric waves are, and what causes them. Until the "astro-meteorologists" will tell us the principles on which their calculations are based, we must decline to receive their predictions as worthy of any credence whatever.

THE UNDERGROUND GHOST.

(*From Chambers' Journal.*)

"Beg pardon, sir; perhaps you'd like to go underground this morning, Missis thought. Large party, sir, in the Dolphin room, going down at eleven; and our Cheshire mines are thought very curious, particularly Setton Bassett, sir. Supply half Europe, they do, sir; and uncommon pretty the galleries look by torchlight. Very celebrated mine, ours, sir, and worth notice; and only half-a-crown charge for each person, when many go at one time with the guides. Shall I say you'll go, sir?"

I should have had some curiosity, in any case, to explore one of those noted Cheshire salt-mines, which, if dwarfish in their proportions when compared with those of Poland, are still worth visiting; but in the present case, though the waiter did not know it, since he did not know me, there was an especial attraction for me to accept his invitation. The mine was the property of my mother's uncle, and might one day be my own; might, that is, if three healthy cousins should die off before my delicate and ailing self. Still there was enough of contingent ownership in the thing, to give it an interest in my eyes. I was what is called a rising junior at the Bar; but overwork and late hours had combined to sap what was a weakly constitution from the first. My health had given way, after a struggle, and symptoms of consumption, which fell disease was hereditary in my family, had at last begun to manifest themselves. The doctors were peremptory in ordering me to a warm climate for at least a couple of years, and I had chosen Malta as the place of my reluctant exile. My passage was taken on board the Astarte, a fine steamer plying between Liverpool and the principal Mediterranean ports. When I reached Liverpool, however, on the eve of the day of sailing, I found to my annoyance, that a vexatious delay must intervene. Some accident had happened, while in the Mersey, to the Astarte's machinery, and it would take five, or more probably six days, to repair the damage. There was nothing for it but to wait; my berth was taken, and my fare paid; and thus it fell out that, after killing time by a short tour through the more accessible parts of North Wales, I thought I would visit Setton Basset, and behold with my own eyes that famous salt-mine, of which as much had been talked in our own family as though it had been one of the seven wonders of the world. I was not on the best of terms with my uncle, so I had put up at the little inn *incog.*

I stood at the sitting-room window, after the waiter left me, looking out at the dull gray of the November sky and the yellowing pastures of the dairy county. There was no rain, but also no gleam of sunshine; and the still waters of the mere within rifle-shot of the hotel—the pike-fishing in which attracted many an angler to the district—looked as dark as lead. The canal, with the green and red barges sleeping on its weedy surface; the marshy meadows; the ugly factory chimneys, peeping out among the bare tree-tops afar off—these things made up anything but an enlivening prospect. My mind wandered off to the orange-groves and cloudless skies of Malta, to the pleasant voyage up the storied Mediterranean—I was a good sailor, and had no dread of sea-sickness to dash the enjoyment of the trip—and then my thoughts strayed back to my abandoned chambers in Hare Court, Temple. It had not been without a pang that I had wrenched myself away from law and equity, musty black-letter commentaries and brand-new reports; and I sighed involuntarily as I thought how I had been forced to drop behind in the race of life, and to yield the palm to others. But life itself was in the balance, and I had no choice in the matter.

"Only waiting for you, sir," said the napkin-bearing attendant, jerking the door open, and poking the fire as waiters will, when no other exercise for their restless activity presents itself. I declare that I had forgotten the salt-mine, the proposed excursion, and my own consent to make one among the pilgrims. But I could not be always reading yesterday's newspaper; and I had seen Llangollen and Valle Crucis and the Rows of Chester, and the castles of Chirk and Bran; and however little attractive the dive might prove, it would be as well to have seen the family salt-mine, while a couple of hours at least would thus be got rid of. It was Saturday; and on Monday, at noon, the splendid screw steam-ship Astarte, with her freight and passengers, was to drop down to the Mersey, and carry me along with her. I had but two days, therefore, to kill, and this underground exploring would answer as well as anything else. I put on my greatcoat, therefore, and followed William the waiter.

There were a good many sight-seers going down, besides the large and rather noisy family party occupying the Dolphin room, and which included three or four young ladies. Besides these there were three or four recruits from the commercial, and as many from the coffee-room—all of whom had been impressed into the service by the eloquence of the glib waiter, who, I rather think, must have received some fee from the head-guide for each visitor to the mine. This guide, like his two subordinates, was a plain, shrewd-faced miner, in a rough suit of unbleached flannel, well provided with torches, lanterns, and other requisites for such an expedition. He assured us, with gruff civility, that there was no sort of danger, if we only kept together, took care of the lights, and minded what he told us; and after this exordium, he led the way to the pit, which was half a mile off. A gin, turned by an old wall-eyed white horse, sufficed to lower the cage which held us in detachments, and we were soon underground.

A pretty sight was that mine, though I suspect it was not by any means so superior a specimen of its class as the waiter's interested panegyrics would have led us to believe. But it was pretty, and curious withal, to see the stretch of long galleries running away to the dim distance, to see the "halls" and "chambers" into which we suddenly emerged, and whose roofs were propped on columns of salt, and decked with frieze and cornice never carved by earthly chisel. Part of the mine was in full yield; the picks and shovels of the workmen rang against the rocky walls and floor, awakening a thousand sullen echoes from the excavations; and shaggy ponies came clattering and stumbling past, dragging trucks laden with corves of salt, some in block, and some in splinters, along the tramways. There were a good many men and boys busy in the regular routine of the mine, and the sight of this industry seemed the main attraction in the eyes of my fellow-pilgrims. They were all hearty, hale, north-country folks, except myself; the Dolphin party in especial being from Yorkshire, as they told everybody, and who had previously seen no mines but coal-pits. My own experience was still more restricted; but I did not take the same interest in the details of the labour of extracting salt as my temporary companions, most of whom so loudly evinced their interest in "clay-stones" or "jewels."

Besides, somehow, I felt the loud blithe mirth of the rest, who seemed as frolicsome as school-children on a holiday, jar a little with my own highly-wrought and irritable nerves. I was sickly and peevish, I dare say; but at anyrate, I shrank instinctively away from the laughter and conversation of the rest of the party, and turned off into one of the lateral galleries of the mine. I had a lantern—we all carried lanterns or torches—and it was wonderful how the light which it gave was reflected back from the pellucid walls, which might have been hewn in rock-crystal, so bright and pure was the salt through which the passage had been cut. The rough facets of the great crystalline lumps sparkled like monstrous gems, and the floor was rough with glittering fragments. This passage was intersected by others of varying width, some of which were broad corridors with grooved floors, where trams had once been laid; while others were mere fissures, in the forming of which spade and pick could have played but a secondary part. I wandered on, and on, and still on, musing as I went, and taking little heed to my course.

Suddenly I stumbled, tripped over some loose masses of salt, and fell on my hands and knees, managing—and only just managing—to save the lantern which I carried from being extinguished in the fall. The floor of the cavern was very uneven in that part, and I had inadvertently walked into a sort of pit or basin of no great depth, and half-filled with sand and moist salt, more or less pulverised. I rose and looked about me. Evidently, I had strayed from the direct track, thanks to my old habit of indulging in reverie, and had mechanically taken a wrong turning among some of the many passages. The place where I now found myself was by no means similar to the part of the mine that was in full yield, and from which I had wandered. Instead of being dry, airy, and full of life and bustle, the passage where I stood was damp, and quite silent; not a sound being audible except the drip, drip of the water that oozed through the roof in fifty places, and fell sullenly splashing into the little pools of dark green brine that lay among the stones. The floor was of stones, not of salt; and what salt was left in heaps was mixed with sand and loam, so as to be worthless for marketable purposes. It was plain that I was in some neglected corner of the mine; it was plain, too, that I had lost my way.

I am not, I think, more timid at heart than other Englishmen of my age and habits, but I must own that the first sensation I experienced was one of actual alarm. I remembered the words of the guide when he told us that there was no danger so long as we kept together and near him. I had smiled when I heard this gruff caution, regarding it as a mere common-place speech, or perhaps a phrase designed to enhance the value of our conductor's services; but now the warning came back to me with unwelcome emphasis, and as I breathed with difficulty the clammy and heavy air of the vault, a shudder ran through my whole frame. In the next instant, I rallied my courage, laughed contemptuously at my own fears, and stepped out manfully along the passage. The abandoned salt-pit, the moist and sticky brine of which adhered to my clothes, shewed me at least what to avoid, and I knew that I must have entered the passage from the right. But alas! on emerging from the passage into a sort of square chamber, in which some rude benches, carved out of the rock salt for the miners' use in bygone times, were cut in the gleaming walls, I found that no less than six openings gave access to different parts of the mine, and I was fairly at fault.

How I had strayed so far without paying any attention to the bearings of my heedless course, is what perhaps none but an absent man can understand; and I, unluckily, was an absent man. It was not the first time, by many, that I had lost my way; but my former escapades had all occurred under the free sky, in the blessed summer sunlight; and the worst that had ever come of them was the temporary inconvenience of losing my dinner. But it is one thing to range about a mazy wood, or to roam in circles among the great purple moors, and another to be lost underground, in the dank air and darkness of a living tomb. I remarked, too, that the candle in my lantern would not last very long—from one to two hours perhaps, but certainly not longer.

How strange it was, I thought, that I did not hear the very faintest sound from the scene of all those busy labours in the mine. I listened—listened intently. Not a sound; not so much as the faint clink of a distant pickaxe, or the crash of a falling block of salt; not the welcome sound of a human voice; not the tramp of one of those shaggy ponies that drew the corves. I had never before realised what the weight of solitude—enforced solitude—could be. I listened; I waited. Not the faintest indication that any other mortal but myself was below ground, reached my ears. Angry with my own fears, vexed with my own carelessness, that had brought me to this pass, I selected at hazard one of the passages opening into the chamber, and entered it, walking fast, but holding the lantern well in front, to avoid any fresh pitfalls which might lie in wait for the unwary foot. The passage was but some ten yards long, and then it branched off into two narrower corridors, the widest of which led me to a wide but low-browed cave of mixed salt and stone. I entered it stooping, but soon found that I should be obliged to proceed on hands and knees, if at all, so I retraced my steps; and tracing the other corridor to its extremity, found myself once more in the square chamber which I had left a few minutes before.

And now I began to own to myself that I felt anything but hopeful of a speedy deliverance. My best chance was that I might be missed, and sought for, since it was evident that I might wander aimlessly, as in a labyrinth, until my candle was spent, and then I should be indeed in sorry case. But should I be missed? I had no friend among the party of blithe sight-seers. If they remembered the existence of the pale, taciturn stranger who had seemed to shrink from their companionship, no doubt they would think that he had made his way back to the shaft, and got some of the miners to draw him up "to bank;" and the guides were only too likely to think so too. I should be inquired for at the inn, of course, but not till dinner-time, and my absence might very probably be misinterpreted. The people knew nothing of me; my luggage was of the lightest; I might be thought of merely as a bilking scamp, who had levanted without paying his bill. And even a night spent in that cheerless place would, to one in my failing health, be no trifling misfortune. Already my feet were cold and wet with the tenacious brine; the cold moist air had brought back my cough, and I shivered in the chill atmosphere of the vault where I stood. Yet, perhaps, there were people near me, within earshot all the time, for I could not believe that the mine had been suddenly deserted. I shouted, and shouted again, the many crevices and passages giving back the sound of my voice with strange and sullen dissonance.

Presently, though no answering call was returned, I saw a light, far off and dim, but rapidly advancing towards me along the gallery that lay on my left, and which was one of the six I have mentioned. Nearer and nearer it came; no flare of torches, but the steady gleam of a small lamp; and then, to my surprise, I saw that the human figure that soon became visible was not that of a miner. The light of the lantern fell faintly on the pale face, colourless as marble, but delicate and pretty enough, of a young and slender girl—a lady, evidently, by her dress, and whom I instantly conjectured to have been one of the party of explorers. But how came she there, and alone? Was she lost, like me? or—— "Did you not call a minute ago? I can shew you the way, if you like."

Common-place words these; but they were spoken with a peculiar quiet intonation that impressed me in spite of myself. The voice was sweet and low, but almost solemn in its calm. There was something strange, too, in the composure and the unsmiling gravity of one so young, while her very presence in that out-of-the-way part of the mine perplexed me. My first idea was, that the young lady, like myself, had lost her way in the intricacies of the pit; but this supposition her confidence of bearing seemed to contradict. No doubt she knew the mine well, or she would scarcely have offered to guide me to safety. This was an additional proof that she could not have been one of the merry, rosy-cheeked Yorkshire girls who had made part of the explorers that morning. Most likely some fresh party had descended to see the mine, and this young lady—some resident in the neighbourhood—had accompanied her friends to a place which she knew well. And yet, why alone?

Then I snapped the thread of my thoughts rather abruptly, as I remembered that I had not uttered a single syllable of thanks or explanation to my fair rescuer, who had, no doubt, been the only member of the party to which she belonged who had happened to hear the cries for aid, of which I was beginning to be heartily ashamed. A man's self-love is easily piqued, and I felt a hot flush of shame rise to my cheek as I thought in how pitiful a light I probably appeared to the sole spectator of what must seem my poltroonery in shouting for help. I therefore put on a bold front, and made a few remarks in as sprightly a tone as I could adopt upon the absurdity of my position, and went so far as to express my regret for any trouble or inconvenience I might have occasioned the fair damsel on behalf of so insignificant a person as myself. At the same time, I thanked her for her kindness, and admitted that I should not be sorry to regain the upper air.

She bowed her head slightly, and in the same grave, unsmiling manner as before, turned towards the passage whence she had come, merely replying, in answer to my speech: "This is the way we must take."

I followed her as she swiftly and steadily glided forward, traversing the long and narrow passage lamp in hand. At the end of the passage was a sort of hexagonal vault, full of openings in its dull, white walls, where the salt was much corroded by the moisture that dripped from the roof. The floor was covered with white incrustations, and several of the entrances were more or less choked with earth and rocks. My guide selected one of the narrowest of the galleries, without a moment's hesitation, and entered it with the same quick but light step. It was a mere fissure of irregular width, so very narrow in parts that it seemed as if the rocks were closing their stony jaws to bar our egress, while the height was considerable. Once I fancied, as I looked up, that I could see a faint glimmer of daylight flittered down through the overlying rocks, but it may have been mere fancy. For some moments, not a word was spoken. I was the first to break the silence.

"I had no idea," said I, in a lively tone that cost me an effort, for I could scarcely keep my teeth from chattering as I spoke, so chilly and moist was the atmosphere of the unsunned caves—"I had no idea that I had wandered so far, or indeed that the mine was so large. I can recognise none of these objects by which we are passing, and yet some of them are worth looking at. How pretty is this, for instance! And I came to a stop, glancing about me with involuntary admiration, as I found myself in a large natural grotto into which the fissure led. The lofty but broken roof was of rock salt, but stained of many hues, green and crimson, orange, brown, scarlet, by the infiltration of water which dripped abundantly from the cracks in the rough ceiling, and which probably contained metallic oxides in greater or less amount. The floor was of stone, wet and furrowed by the trickling of fifty tiny rivulets, which meandered over the honey-combed surface till they were lost over the smooth lip of a long and narrow chasm that intersected the grotto. But the beauty of the place was in the infinite variety of fantastic columns, some of pure white salt, some of the same salt discoloured and crumbling, that composed the walls. As the feeble light of the lanterns flashed on the pellucid surfaces of these fairy pillars, some simple and rude as the Doric, some slender and frail, some more elaborate in the intricacies of their mouldings than the Corinthian or Byzantine, I could not restrain my exclamations of surprise and delight. For a moment I forgot the cold, the damp, the discomfort, and said, half to myself: "What a wonderful sight! If a human artist had carved those delicate capitals and rich decorations, what a rush would there be to see his handiwork! But I dare say even the county Handbook does not condescend to describe this place, which is worthy to be the palace of the king of the gnomes."

"Few know of this place," said my conductress, in the same measured, passionless voice as before. She had stopped when I stopped, and she stood motionless as a statue, and as pale as if she had been a figure hewn out of alabaster, rather than a creature of flesh and blood. It was the first word of the nature of a remark which had fallen from her, and I tried to draw her into conversation by descanting on the beauty of the singular grotto and the spaciousness of the mine. She said very little, but her reticence did not seem to be caused by any poverty of intellect. There was, however, a peculiar want of warmth or enthusiasm, whether the subject were Art or Nature, in what little my fair guide could be induced to say. Nor was she by any means communicative as to herself. My attempts to discover whether she really lived in the neighbourhood were quietly baffled, and when I said that "doubtless her friends would begin to be alarmed at her long absence, for which I feared that my own stupid blundering was to blame," she merely bowed, and led the way as before. On we went, through a network of passages, that only seemed to grow more Dædalian every moment, but through which my companion glided along as unswervingly as if she held in her hand an unfailing clue. Many of these galleries were evidently the work of man, bearing traces of pick and spade; while others, heaped with rubbish, and obstructed by rude columns of salt, were as plainly natural caves. In all, however, the air was heavy, chill, and moist, and water dripped from the walls, and fell gurgling down hidden fissures into some unseen depths below. I was confident that I had passed none of these places that day, and began to suspect that my guide was leading me a long round, so as to show me all the lions of the mine, instead of taking a short-cut to the workings. At another time, this desire to impress a stranger with a full notion of local marvels would have amused me; but my cough got worse; I shivered, and longed for the excursion to come to a close. Yet there was an awkwardness in suggesting this. I ventured on a safe remark.

"It is bitterly cold," said I, with a shudder, for the damps seemed to be piercing to the very marrow of my bones. "Do you not find it so?"

"Very cold!" She said no more; but those two commonplace words were spoken in a voice that awed me, somehow, in spite of myself, and seemed to freeze me into silence. On we went, and I trusted that we must be approaching the working part of the mine, for the candle in my lantern was reduced to a mere morsel, and must soon be burned out. But ill as I felt, and hard as it was for my weak lungs to endure the unwholesome air, I almost forgot this in my perplexity as to my conductress. I could not make her out at all. I had met with romantic young ladies, silly young ladies, sensible young ladies, even haughty and vain young ladies, but never with any one like my guide. Why was she leading me thus, what I felt must be a circuitous course through the mine? Why—

She came to a dead stop, slowly turned, and confronted me. The hood of her grey cloak, an old-fashioned article of attire, such as I had not seen for many years, was drawn over her head, and it threw her face partly into the shadow; but her eyes were bright and clear, though there was something in their cold steady look that made me shiver afresh, as if the air of the mine had grown even more icy and oppressive than before.

"Tell me about yourself. Tell me what you are going to do. What are your plans, I mean," she said in the same manner as before, like a sleep-walker unconsciously uttering words that volition does not prompt.

I laughed, and blundered out some would-be witty rejoinder on my own good fortune in having inspired so charming a person with sufficient interest in my fate to suggest the question; but the flippant words died away on my lips half spoken, as she waved her hand, not impatiently, not coquettishly, but with a calm dignity of bearing that matched well her bloodless cheek and the carriage of her proud head. "You are to sail in the Astarte—is it not so?" said this singular girl, without a smile or a falter in her low but very distinct voice. I owned the fact, in no slight surprise. I had mentioned to no one at Setton Bassett the name of the ship in which my passage was taken. The idea of a mystification, of a trick, dawned upon me, but I was at a loss to guess how my strange guide could have obtained the information she evidently possessed. Did she know more of me than this? my name, for instance, my profession, and my reason for quitting England? If so, at any rate, she made no parade of her knowledge. She merely raised her hand for a moment—it was ungloved, and there were rings of price sparkling on the thin white fingers—and her eyes seemed to gather new expression of sadness and warning as she said: "Beware of the *Astarte!* If you love your life—and oh, it is bitter to die young—do not sail in that ship."

Slowly the hand she had lifted in warning fell to her side, and holding up the lamp as before, she turned away, and preceded me along the galleries. I followed her, perplexed, half angry, half alarmed. I began to fear that I was the sport of a mad woman. And then a new fancy seized me. Perhaps I myself might be delirious, and the mine, the endless galleries, and my strange guide, were visions of a disordered brain, a frightful dream, from which I vainly strove to awake. Presently, it occurred to me for the first time that my new-found friend's feet made no sound as they trod the broken and rugged pavement, slippery and heaped with rubbish. Certain it was that she moved firmly and swiftly on, without any sign of difficulty or fatigue, while I stumbled and splashed, splashed and stumbled, and at times found it hard to keep up with her. But as regarded the noiselessness of her tread, I could not solve the doubt. If I stopped, she stopped too, not after a pause, but instantly. And I heard nothing but my own labouring breath and hacking cough, and the sound of my own weary feet crunching the salt.

A little while, and even this was forgotten in a new source of apprehension. I had for some time vaguely conceived the idea that, as in a labyrinth, we were walking in a circle; and gradually I began to fancy that I had seen this or that block of salt or darkling arch before, and that I had passed through some of the corridors at least once before. But suspicion was changed to certainty when I suddenly espied, lying on the ground in one of the galleries, one of my own gloves. I had dropped this glove some time before, for I had missed it soon after the arrival of the Unknown. As I picked it up, I glanced keenly around me, and thought I recognised the opening that led into the square chamber. I was right; in another moment I had followed my mysterious guide into the square chamber itself. More than an hour's weary toil, for my candle was all but spent, had brought us back to the point from which we had started. I was angry at last; all my involuntary awe for my strange conductress was lost, and I stamped my foot hard upon the floor as I asked if she had been amusing herself at my expense, or whether she, too, were ignorant of the topography of the mine, and had misled me by accident. I spoke in wrath, and almost in menace; but there was no reply, save one long moan, as from a child in pain, that rang sadly through the vault. I turned my head, but I could see nothing; and when I again confronted what I now deemed my treacherous guide, a sort of mist seemed to dim my eyes, and I saw, or thought I saw, her form grow faint and indistinct, fading and fading like breath upon a mirror, but with still the same calm face, the same grave look of sorrow and warning, until that too faded, and nothing was left opposite to me—nothing but the rocky wall. I sprang forward, incredulous, and touched the wall with my hand. As I did so, a repetition of the moaning cry made me start, and far down the passage where I had seen her first, I saw her again—the pure, pale outline of the young face, the tall, slender form in the grey mantle, with the hood drawn over the head, the lamp shining in the outstretched hand. How came she there?

"This is too much!" cried I passionately, and convinced that I was the victim of a trick, though how such a trick could have been effected, I did not care to consider. "I will not bear this juggling. I will not"——

As I spoke, I darted forward to overtake the receding figure, and my foot tripping among the loose stones of the floor, as I ran, I fell heavily, crushing the lantern beneath me, and being instantly involved in Egyptian darkness. Bruised and hurt, I gave no heed to the pain of the fall, but sprang up, and strained my eyes in the direction where the lamp had been last seen. There was not a spark—not a sound. No light, no rustle of her dress, no faint sound of a distant footfall, nothing but darkness and silence. Eagerly I listened, eagerly I watched, but in vain. I tried to call aloud, but my tongue refused its office; and when I did raise a weak shout, I felt my natural repugnance to the darkness deepen as no answer came.

"She is doing this to frighten me," I murmured; she is hiding behind some pillar. Whoever she is she never could be cruel enough to leave me here in the dark alone, to perish."

Silence, still silence. Any sound, even that moan, at which my very heartstrings had quivered, would have been better than that. Darkness, blank, black darkness. I tried to shout, tried to grope my way out, but the sides of the rocky vault were slippery to the touch, and when I found an opening, I stumbled and fell again, and had not strength to rise. Oh, it was very cold, cold and dark. This must be death.

"A drop more brandy, Jem; the last did him good. I can't feel any pulse yet, though. Don't crowd so about him, lads. Give him air! That's enough of the brandy, but don't leave off chafing the hands. He'll come round!"

With my dulled ear, I heard these words, but scarcely understood them, and from between the half-closed lids my weak eyes could feebly distinguish a glare of torches, and several rough men in miners' garb, and one in black with a kind, shrewd face—the doctor, no doubt. I saw all this, in a stupid sort of indifferent way, as if it had been a pageant, and then I seemed to sink down into a black sea of roaring water, and fainted for the second time.

I was in bed at last. I had been in bed some days, very ill, and with a brain too deadened, and a frame too exhausted, to take note of time. When my senses returned, I asked what was the date, and hearing it, knew that the Astarte had sailed without me, and that my passage-money was lost. It was not for weeks, and until my slow convalescence had ripened into recovery from the illness brought on by cold and the wetting I had experienced, that the doctor asked me how I came to separate myself from the rest of the company, and to get lost in the mine.

"It so happened," said he, "that work was suspended unusually early on that day, as there was a wake at Swivelsby, and the miners had a sort of half-holiday by annual custom. The mine was therefore abandoned; and but for the lucky chance, that when you were missed at the inn, and inquiries were made, an intelligent boy, the son of a miner, declared that you had never come up to bank at all, it is probable that no search would have taken place. As it was, long hours passed before a party started in quest of you; and it is fortunate that they were in time. Setton Bassett mine has witnessed more than one tragic incident, even in my day."

"To what do you allude, doctor?" asked I eagerly.

"Eighteen years ago, a young lady, a Miss Walcott became separated from her friends, as you did, in that mine," answered the doctor. "I had not as yet settled in the district, and only know the details from report, and very imperfectly. I believe, however, that the poor girl, who had made one of a large family party, was bound on a visit to an aunt, who lived a few miles off; her own parents then residing at Hallings Court, near here. The day was a stormy one; the carriages drove off in a heavy fall of rain; and I believe the missing one was understood by her mother to be staying at her aunt's, and *vice versa*, for there was no alarm till help was impossible. The poor girl's body was found—for she perished of cold and hunger in that maze of galleries—in the very spot where we found *you*, and —— Bless me, how pale you look, my dear sir. Take some cordial, and lie down, and no more talking—not a word more, I insist."

I have no explanation of the above facts to offer. I have endeavoured, far from England, to set down every detail of the occurrence as simply and succinctly as possible. I should be thankful if I could disabuse my mind of the ghastly doubt and horror that cling to it, and which haunt me when I recal the events of that day in the Cheshire salt-mine. The good doctor, when he heard my statement, did his best to convince me that what I saw was a mere hallucination, due to my disordered health and excited nerves. I wish I could think so; but further inquiries made before I left England, served to assure me that I was not the only person who was supposed to have seen the Presence that I had beheld in the disused portion of the mine.

One word more. The warning was no idle one, though I doubt whether I should not have been ashamed to have heeded it, had not illness chained me to my sick-bed. Before I was able to quit Setton Bassett, news came that the fine steamship Astarte had been cast away on the rocks of Cape Spartel, and that most of the crew and passengers had perished miserably in the surf.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 24.

Florence Irving (s.), 600 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs. J. E. Robertson, G. Kent, P. Roberts, E. Hilfting, Manchard, J. Follett, Dougherty, and 28 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Eagle (s.), 300 tons, Captain Hill, from Maryborough 18th instant. Passengers—2 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Camilla, barque, 261 tons, Captain Martin, from Calcutta, via Melbourne, 8th instant. Captain, agent.

Stanley, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Gibson, from Circular Head 15th instant. Newman, agent.

Bermah, ship, 887 tons, Captain Johnston, from the Downs 26th March. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Beumann and family, Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, Miss Isaacs, Messrs. Woodley, Sadler, H. Beck. Saunders and Co., agents.

Alice Cameron, barque, 340 tons, Captain Nearing, from Auckland 13th instant. Passengers—Dr. Haynes, Mrs. Ford and child, Messrs. Bransby, Stacy (2), and 23 and the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Lily, brig, 258 tons, Captain M'Callum, from Adelaide 4th instant. Captain, agent.

Dart, brig, 180 tons, Captain Carphin, from Port Napier 8th instant. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

June 25th.

Ellesmere, barque, 190 tons, Captain Robinson, from Baffle Creek 9th instant. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Irene, barque, 307 tons, Captain Walsh, from Hobart Town 11th instant, in ballast. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Matura, ship, 1194 tons, Captain Stewart, from Liverpool 8th March. Young, Lark, and Bennett, agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 24.

Newsboy, for Melbourne.
Lota, for Valparaiso.
Barwon (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 26.

Mary Agnes, Kangatira (s.), for Melbourne; Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCE.—June 24.

Barwon (s.), 311 tons, Captain Lowrie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Leis, Mrs. Faxen, Mr. Purvis, and 4 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 24.

Thane (s.), from Richmond River, with 64,000 feet timber, 300 bags maize, 11 hides; City of Newcastle (s.), from Clarence Town, with 750 bags maize, 79 bales hay, 34 kegs tobacco, 19 cases oranges, 5 packages bacon, 2 boxes eggs, 3 coops poultry, 8 hides, 8 pigs; from Morpeth, 8 bales wool, 44 bales hay, 100 bags maize, 39 pigs and sundries; Gorilla, from Manning River, with 470 bags maize, 2 bags barley, 1 hide, 1 coop fowls; Liberty, from Tweed River, with 30,000 feet cedar; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 21 pair swans, 20,000 shingles, 29 packages fish; Esther, Lightning, from Manning River, with 738 bags maize, 27 sides bacon, 3 coops fowls, 4 hides, 1 keg lard, 2 packages honey, 1 box eggs; Edith, from Port Stephens, with 120 bags maize, 5000 spokes, 30 bags oysters, 5 coops poultry, 70 hides, 6 cases eggs, 30 dozen pumpkins; Sarah Barr, from Manning River, with 21,000 feet hardwood; Messenger, Hirondelle, Mountain Maid, Nancy, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 504 tons coal, 20,000 feet timber; Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 223 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 280 trusses hay, 290 bags maize, 18 bags potatoes, 120 bags bones, 251 hides, 5 casks tallow, 1 cask treacle, 4 bundles skins, 18 dozen pumpkins, 2 horses, 4 calves, 4 bundles bacon, and sundries; Hunter (s.), from the Clyde, with 40 hides and sundries; Gipsy, from Twofold Bay, with 2 tons bacon, 80 cheeses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 24.

Cumbria, for Brisbane Water; Osprey, for Clarence River; Brothers, for the Hawkesbury; Flying Cloud, for Macleay River; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie; Fanny, for Wollongong; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Albion, Jessie, Maria, West Hartley No. 1, Mountain Maid, for Newcastle; Janet Dickson, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.—June 24.

Florence Irving (s.), from Brisbane: 15 bales 1 pocket wool, Oriental Bank; 10 bales wool, J. D. M'Lean; 39 casks tallow, W. B. Tooth; 1 parcel gold, A. H. Richardson.

Eagle (s.), from Maryborough: 9 bales wool, 71 hides, 34 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 4 hogsheads tallow, 58 hides, Mort and Co.; 3 bales skins, 20 hides, 1 quarter-cask tallow, H. Bett; 1 package, H. Kinder; 34 casks tallow, 401 hides, Morehead and Young; 29 casks tallow, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 9120 feet timber, Greathead; 10 bales wool, Order.

Lily, from Adelaide: 99 tons flour, 790 quarters wheat, Order.

Camilla, from Calcutta: 6994 bags rice, 50 hogsheads castor oil, 40 bundles gunnies, 294 bundles lines, 22 packages, Order.

Stanley, from Circular Head: 121 tons 390 bags potatoes, 49 cases apples, Newman.

Alice Cameron, from Auckland: 27 packages iron, 10 bales wool, 4 packages, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 33 casks lime-juice, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 8 packages, M. Moss; 30 packages tobacco, J. Caldwell; 63 oz. gold, Oriental Bank; 55 casks beef, York, Brothers; 515 bags gum, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 29 bales wool, 39 bags gum, 12 packages horns, 746 hides, Order.

Ellesmere, from Baffle Creek: 417 casks tallow, 767 hides, Order.

June 25.

Matura, from Liverpool: 1 package, Hooper; 7 packages, W. Cullen; 1 package, C. Tuke; 16 bales paper, W. Renny; 31 package, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 3 packages, A. Croft; 20 cases wine, R. A. Morehead; 229 cases beer, 2500 sacks salt, 23 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 28 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 14 packages, C. Scott; 2 packages, P. Logan; 5 packages, G. Lane; 220 casks beer, 118 packages, Mason, Brother, and Co.; 1684 pieces castings, 32 packages, Hudson and Lovecraft; 10 packages, E. P. Capper and Sons; 300 casks beer, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 13 packages, H. Thompson; 1 package, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 18 cases, J. Keep; 2 cases, Paikey; 1 package, C. Clark; 17 packages, J. Anderson; 160 casks beer, 241 cases gin, 20 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 26 puncheons rum, J. Taylor; 1 case, D. Brown; 410 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.; 179 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 9 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 package, E. Hart; 1 package, Goodlet and Co.; 1 package, J. Hodgson; 310 bags salt, Cohen and Co.; 2 packages, J. Williams; 50 packages, E. Vickery; 400 cases oil stores, 4 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Co.; 1 package, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 60 bales paper, M'Nab and Co.; 92 packages, W. N. Davidson; 100 tons pig iron, 300 barrels powder, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 906 kegs powder, 15 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 422 hogsheads 800 casks beer, Campbell and Co.; 332 casks soda, 106 barrels powder, 1845 bars 267 bundles iron, 1100 bags salt, 60 hogsheads 58 casks rum, 500 cases whisky, 15 tierces 20 half-tierces tobacco, 180 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 24.

James Paterson (s.), for Gladstone and Port Denison: 10 cases old tom, 2 hogsheads 20 cases brandy, 10 cases bitters, 10 cases geneva, 1 package tobacco, 29 packages tea, 1 bag coffee, 36 casks 6 cases beer, 6 quarter-casks wine, 134 packages oilstores, 9 cases kerosene, 1 bale woolpacks, 10 bags flour, 30 bags rice, 5 bales hay, 1 case boots, 6 cases oil, 10 packages ironmongery, 16 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 28 cases claret, 25 cases 2 quarter-casks brandy, 2 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases vermouth, 5 casks vinegar, 1 case mustard, 3 packages, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.; 7 quarter-casks wine, 1 bale tarpaulins, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 1 box tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 1 package tobacco, H. M'Crae; 1 package tobacco, D. Cohen; 1 package piping, 84 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 14 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 15 packages tea, 1 case, L. Brodziak; 1 octave sherry, 20 bags flour, 8 casks salt, 9 packages oilstores, 2 packages, Tucker and Co.; 6 cases kerosene, Vennard and Stevens; 30 bags maize, 20 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, 1 case, J. H. Mulholland; 3 packages saddlery, Alderson and Sons; 2 casks ironwork, P. N. Russell and Co.; 10 bags potatoes, 12 bags maize, 2 cases apples, J. Graham; 5 bags oats, M'Lennon; 8 packages, H. Bett; 20 cases oil, 1 cask cement; 19 packages, F. Lassetter; 9 packages, Molison and Black; 15 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 box tea, Peate and Harcourt; 1 case, Kenny; 5 cases fruit, 14 bags maize, 27 bags potatoes, 4 kegs butter, R. Elliott; 1 carriage, M'Donald; 4 packages boots, J. Dolby; 1 cask plants, Shepherd and Co.; 1 case, R. Iredale and Co.; 23 packages ironmongery, 3 packages, J. Keep; 1 package, Allan, Street, and Norton; 1 case piping, S. Rebblewhite; 2 cases fruit, Cunninghame; 1 case stationery, W. A. Cooke; 1 case glassware, E. Zuccani; 1 box, M. O'Neill; 2 cases, J. Sands; 5 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 4 cases fruit, J. T. Gore; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 12 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 piano, Mrs. M'Donald; 3 packages earthenware, J. Isaacs; 1 case saddlery, W. H. Simpson; 23 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 3 bags potatoes, 1 bag bacon, G. Coulter; 21 bags potatoes, J. Moran; 8 cases fruit, 3 cases, Shepherd; 1 dray, Cooper; 1 bale woolpacks, 1 package, Pathury Brothers; 1 case, Renny; 2 packages, Butler Brothers and Co.; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, W. Jones; 3 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 12 packages oilstores, 13 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 10 bags salt, W. Wolfen; 19 bags potatoes, 4 kegs butter, O'Dowd and Co.; 1 bag corn, 3 trusses hay, Wood; 18 bags potatoes, 14 cases fruit, 7 bags vegetables, J. Pope; 1 waggon, Holt and Angus.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 8 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 110 bags maize, F. M. Dalrymple; 2 packages, P. Beyer and Co.; 2 cases, Morey and Price; 52 bags maize, J. Graham; 4 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 10 casks fish, Chen Ateak; 3 cases, J. Sands; 1 case, H. Phillips; 324 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 2 casks, L. and S. Samuel; 10 bags maize, 27 kegs butter, 31 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 248 bags maize, C. and E. R. S. N. Co.; 50 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 2 packages, Shepherd and Co.; 4 packages, J. Baptist and Son; 9 packages, W. G. Walker; 500 bags maize, J. Walker; 30 cases fruit, J. C. Peare; 177 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 152 bags maize, J. Smith; 46 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 14 kegs butter, 2 cases cheese, R. Instone; 2 cases, J. Corbett; 1 case Bank of Australasia; 41 kegs butter, M'Kanney; 170 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 26 bags oysters, G. Clark; 144 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 10 bags oysters, 22 packages fruit, J. Santy; 518 bags maize, W. Wright; 404 bags maize, 2 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 305 bags maize, C. Foreman; 64 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 48 quarters beef, H. Brown; 34 bags oysters, Emerson; 1 package beef, H. Bell; 165 cases fruit, 70 bags oysters, P. James.

Boomerang (s.), for Rockhampton: 3 packages tobacco, 3 quarter-casks wine, 10 cases geneva, 10 cases whisky, 1 tin oil, 10 packages machinery, 1 case fruit, 29 packages oilstores, J. Fraser and Co.; 5 cases 1 quarter-cask brandy, 4 quarter-casks wine, 5 cases whisky, 5 cases old tom, 10 cases geneva, 1 hogshead rum, 1 keg saltpetre, 2 packages tea, 25 bags sugar, 17 casks beer, 5 barrels apples, 43 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 36 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, 3 bags salt, 5 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 25 cases geneva, 4 quarter-casks wine, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 23 cases brandy, G. Fesq; 1 keg honey, J. Powell; 40 bags sugar, 4 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 2 cases coffee, 12 packages tea, 11 packages, S. A. Joseph; 1 case stationery, A. Cubitt; 11 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 6 cases oilstores, J. Webster; 25 cases kerosene, 159 packages ironmongery, F. Lassetter; 20 bags maize, J. Hurst and Co.; 2 cases, J. and E. Row; 1 case seeds, J. Hill; 8 packages oilstores, 11 packages, Hinton, Brothers; 2 packages, W. Drynan and Co.; 9 packages, Keep and Parsons; 12 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 10 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 5 cases, J. Kohn and Co.; 2 cases, E. T. Penfold; 51 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, J. Thompson; 9 packages oilstores, J. Barlow; 1 spar, Broomfield and Co.; 50 bags maize, 40 bags flour, 2 kegs butter, Small; 24 bags maize, R. Vesey; 3 kegs butter, O'Dowd and Co.; 1 case, T. J. Bown; 1 trunk, J. Bennett; 50 bags maize, 7 bags vegetables, 1 case cheese, J. Dunn; 1 pair wheels, J. Baylis; 2 packages, Smith and Co.; 14 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 5 packages boots, E. Vickery; 30 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 package, Bartholomew; 1 package, J. Brush; 3 packages, E. Vickery; 5 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, J. Webster; 1 cask earthenware, T. R. Coates; 1 cask treacle, 2 casks butter, 4 packages oilstores, 20 bags guano, 1 case oil, Love and Son; 1 case chairs, Archer and Co.; 23 bags maize, J. Healy; 2 kegs butter, Barker and Co.; 3 horses, 1 dray, Dalzein; 3 casks butter, T. Walsh; 28 cases fruit, 3 packages, H. Griffiths; 2 kegs butter, 5 bags maize, G. Coulter; 3 bags pepper, 6 kegs butter, 5 packages, R. Vesey; 22 bales hay, 10 bags maize, S. Priestly; 10 bags maize, 2 kegs butter, 1 case, C. B. Bond; 2 packages, Lenehan; 60 packages furniture, Henry.

Barwon (s.), for Melbourne: 14 half-tierces tobacco; 200 cases brandy, 1 case mace, 40 casks paint, D. Cohen; 28 firkins butter, Q. S. N. Co.; 32 tons iron, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, June 24: Pioneer, schooner, 88 tons, Captain M'Caubery, for Moreton Bay; Florence Irving (s.), 348 tons, Captain Milman, for Moreton Bay; Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Hill, for Wide Bay; Queensland (s.), 287 tons, Captain Christison, for Moreton Bay.

The barque Bessie, will be sold by auction, at the rooms of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., 362, George-street, this morning, at 11.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Jason, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Valparaiso.—By the Lota, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Brisbane.—By the Florence Irving (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For California.—By the Berengaria, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Wanganui.—By the Jason, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

For Wellington and Port Cooper.—By the Wild Wave, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Salsette, was to leave King George's Sound on the 20th instant, at 9 a.m.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Madras arrived at King George's Sound on 2nd June, at 7 a.m., and sailed for Galle on same day at 5 p.m.

The Irene, from Hobart Town, has come into this port leaking.

The Florence Irving (s.) left Brisbane on the 22nd instant, at 6 a.m.; rounded Point Look-out at 11; passed the City of Brisbane (s.), at 1 p.m., 18 miles south of Point Look-out; Smoky Cape was passed at 8 a.m. on the 23rd; Telegraph (s.), at 11 a.m., 8 miles north of Port Macquarie; Seal Rocks at 6.15 p.m. same day; and entered Sydney Heads at 5.15 a.m. on the 24th instant. Had light S.E. winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The Eagle (s.) left Maryborough on the 18th instant; crossed the bar on the 20th; passed Cape Moreton at 2 a.m. on the 21st; North Solitaries at noon on the 22nd; Smoky Cape at 9 p.m. same day; and arrived at the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 2.30 a.m. on the 24th. Experienced strong S. and S.E. winds to Point Danger, from thence light S. and S.W. winds.

The Alice Cameron left Auckland on the 13th instant, and carried light southerly winds until the 15th, and N. W. winds since. One of the survivors from the ill-fated Fiery Star, is a passenger by the Alice Cameron; his name is Maydew, he was the engineer, and for twenty-one days kept the steam pump continually going.

The ketch Warlock, having been detained a considerable time on her passage from the northward, fell in with the ship Bogota, off Port Stephens, and obtained a supply of water and other necessaries, for which the captain and crew of the Warlock are anxious to express their thanks.

The Matura left Liverpool on the 8th March, and crossed the Equator on the 5th April. On the 26th same month, in latitude 32° S., longitude 21·20 W., she badly sprung her foremast, precluding the possibility of carrying any sail above the topsail. She rounded the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th May, in latitude 43 S., and ran down her easting on a parallel of 40°, the winds prevailing from N.N.W. to N.N.E. Cape Otway was sighted on the 18th instant. No vessels have been spoken. On the 10th instant, off Cape Lewen, during a heavy northerly gale, four of the seamen were washed off the jibboom while furling the inner jib, and were drowned. They were swept off the boom by a tremendous sea which broke over the forecastle. The ship at the time was going very fast under double-reefed topsails and fore course; lifebuoys were thrown over and the helm at once put up, but nothing was seen of them. Their names were John Wright, Charles Smith, Peter Emmers, and William Probate.

Report of the Ship Bermah.—The ship Bermah, Thomas Johnson, commander, left London Docks as one of Messrs. Houlder, Brothers, bi-monthly packets to the colonies, with a general cargo, consigned to Messrs. Saunders and Co., Sydney. She passed through the Downs on the 26th March, and for four days afterwards had nothing but strong westerly winds to contend against. April 13th: After much light weather, the equator was crossed. In latitude 3° S., five days of calms were experienced. From thence to the Cape, which was rounded on the 14th May, had a continuation of light southerly winds—this making the ship forty-nine days out. Off the Cape in latitude 43 S., the weather continued fair, with light westerly winds up to 60 E., when a strong breeze from the westward set in; unfortunately, at this time, the main topsail-yard was lost, and before this could be replaced the breeze was over, and much ground lost. On the 2nd June, being sixty-eight days out, the parallel of Cape Leuwin was attained; from thence to Bass' Straits a wretched time of bad weather ensued—gale after gale from N.N.E. to E.N.E. On the 16th, Bass' Straits were entered south of King's Island, making it eighty-two days out. Had to beat all the way through these Straits, strong breezes from the N.E. prevailing. From Cape Howe northwards had nothing but light northerly airs. Arrived at Sydney Heads on the 23rd—thus completing the passage in eighty-nine days, one of the longest ever made by this ship.

The Coolangatta, Steamer.—This steamer, the property of the I. S. N. Co., was launched from Cuthbert's building yard on Saturday last, in the presence of the directors and several other gentlemen. She is intended for the Shoalhaven River trade, and is of the following dimensions: Length of keel 100 feet, beam 18 feet, depth of hold 5 feet 6 inches, and drew, when afloat, 1 foot water. The Coolangatta is a stern-wheel steamer, to be driven by engines constructed by Chapman, Brothers. She has sponsons running fore and aft, which necessarily considerably increase the deck space. It is only three months since Mr. Cuthbert laid her keel, the whole of the timber used having been cut at the new saw mills recently erected on his wharf by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. On leaving the ways, she was named the Coolangatta by Mrs. Fletcher, lady of Captain Fletcher, of the I. S. N. Company, who will have the command—the whole of the ceremony terminating most satisfactorily. Her machinery will be placed on board to-day.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

(From the Government Gazette, of June 15.)

The Treasury, New South Wales, June 13th, 1865.

The following notice, which has been received from the Government of Western Australia, is published for general information.

T. W. Smart.

Expedition Island, off Camden Harbour.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, April 20th, 1865.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following notice of the recent discovery of a low Sandy Island off the north-west coast of Australia, by Captain John T. Jarman, of the barquetta Tien Tsin.

By his Excellency's command,
Fred. P. Barlee, Colonial Secretary.

Freemantle, April 20th, 1865.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you the existence of an island, not laid down on the Admiralty chart, sheet No. V., of N.W. Australia, surveys of Captains King and Stokes, 1842, or on a general chart of Australia, dated 1864. The nearest danger on the charts being the Beagle Banks, distant some eighteen miles to the north-westward. The following is an extract from my Journal:—

February 15th, 1865.—Daylight, moderate breeze from W.S.W., vessel steering E. ½ S., fine clear weather. At 7h. 20m. a.m., the look-out from aloft reported land to N.N. eastward; hauled the vessel up direct for it, until had shoaled the water from 40 fathoms to 5 fathoms, over a rocky bottom, the west end of the land then bearing due north, and distant 5 miles.

It proved to be an island, low and sandy, somewhat elevated towards its centre, which portion was apparently dotted with stunted bushes. It is 6 miles in length, trending nearly east and west, with an apparent breadth of not more than 2 or 3 miles.

The island is now about 50 feet in height, giving it a probable elevation of about 30 feet at high water. Shallow water extends 3 to 4 miles southward of it, and many scattered patches of rock are now visible, extending a considerable distance from both the east and west ends. Some, doubtless, cover at high water.

As we ran along the edge of the shoal water on a due east course, obtained three sets of sights for longitude, thirty minutes' interval of time between each set, the distance run carefully noted by log, and bearings of the land. By these observations, I make the centre of the island to be in latitude (from sun's meridian altitude) 15·32·35 south, and longitude 123·45·45 east, assuming Arthur's Head, W.A., to be in 115·45 east.

My chronometers I found to be keeping excellent time, by many subsequent observations at Camden Harbour and Tien Tsin Bay.

This danger is in the direct track of vessels coming from the westward, toward the new settlement at Camden Harbour.

Sighted Cockell's Island at noon, Champagny Isles at 1 p.m., and anchored at 7 p.m. abreast of Point Hall.

I have named this discovery "Expedition Island," in consideration of our present employment in service of the West Australian Government. March 21st, 1865—On my return passage, I passed, at 11 a.m., close to the island, and verified the above position. Same day, at 4 p.m., made Adele Island.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
John T. Jarman,
Master of the barquetta Tien Tsin, of London.

Hon. J. S. Roe, Surveyor-General, Western Australia.

(From the Government Gazette of 23rd June.)

The Treasury, New South Wales, 16th June, 1865.

The following report, furnished by Captain Sidney, R.N., of H.M. schooner Edith, on his return from a surveying cruise between the Solitary Islands and Point Danger, is published for general information.

T. W. Smart.

The surveying schooner Edith, late Pilot Schooner No. 2, has arrived from a two months surveying cruise between the North Solitary Island and Point Danger; the result is interesting to navigation.

The Danger Reefs, hitherto described as lying 8 miles east of Point Danger, *do not exist*; strong tide ripples or overfalls were observed in that position, which Captain Sidney thought might probably be the shoal, but careful soundings, through and around them, gave from 34 to 39 fathoms, and the ripples or overfalls seem to be due to an eddy, the current running to the northward inside, and to the southward to seaward of them,—the bank of soundings curving out considerably, serving to deflect the ordinary southerly set, and allow an eddy in shore in the opposite direction.

There are three distinct patches of breakers off Cook Island, which lays south-east to Point Danger 2½ miles.

The inner one, with three heads, bears from Cook Island east nearly three-quarters of a mile, with 9 feet on it, and 9 fathoms between it and the Islet.

The middle one bears east-south-east from it (the Islet), 1½ miles, with 5 fathoms on it.

The outer one bears east by north from Cook Island 2¼ miles, and has probably the same depth as the middle one, but breaking heavily at the time of fixing its position soundings could not be obtained.*

Half a mile outside this latter there are 20 fathoms.

The locality of the wreck of the William Buchanan, and the shoal reported by Captain Curphy, have been examined the latter so seldom breaks that it did not exhibit itself during the survey of that neighbourhood; it has 5 fathoms on its shoalest part, with 13 fathoms inside it, situated 3 miles north, 26° east (magnetic) off Crowdy Head. Its position will be shown on all future charts furnished by the Admiralty agent (Mr. Wellbank), or pointed out on charts already in use, on application either to Mr. Wellbank or Captain Sidney.

Fredc. W. Sidney, Commander R.N., and Surveyor.

* Were afterwards obtained, and gave 4½ fathoms.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—Scotsman, brig, 231 tons, Paterson, from Melbourne.
June 24.—Natal, barque, 178 tons, Leneveu, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Alarm, brig, Chadwick, for Nelson (N.Z.), with 280 tons coal.
June 23.—Indus, barque, Wood, for Lyttelton (N.Z.), with 550 tons coal.
June 23.—William, schooner, Dickson, for Adelaide, with 290 tons coal.
June 23.—Thomas Brown, barque, Jackson, for Launceston, with 280 tons coal.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVAL.

June 6.—Ann Melhuish, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

June 5.—Dublin, for San Francisco.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 24.

300 hogsheads beer, D. Cohen and Co.
6 bags sugar, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
2 cases hardware, F. Lassetter
1 butt sherry, H. Austin
13 packages grindery, Daniell, King, and Co.
20 chests tea, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case fancy goods, D. and S. M. Levi
1 case perfumed spirits, Berens, Levi, and Seligmann
1 case perfumed spirits, Perry, Brothers
5 cases perfumed spirits, J. Sewell and Co.
6 packages drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
1 cask tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
5 packages furniture, Smith
20 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.
2 cases fancy goods, J. Hagen
730 bars iron, E. P. Capper and Sons
50 bales paper, 12 kegs ink, J. Fairfax and Sons
1 case millinery, Weekes
2 cases drapery, M'Arthur and Co.
1 case drapery, Jackson and Hurley
2 cases drugs, W. J. Jenkins
2 packages machinery, 10 cases matches, 1 case leather, 3 cases books, 2 cases stationery, 50 bales paper, F. Marnab and Co.
21 bales wool, H. Bett.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.
June 24.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Dart, for Hobart Town; Kalahorne, for Newcastle.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 24, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	S.E. Fine. Bar. 30·274. Ther. 57
Grafton	N.W. Fine.
Tenterfield	N.W. Fine.
Armidale	W., Fine, sharp frost. Bar. 26·991. Ther. 45·7.
Tamworth	Calm. Fine, frosty.
Murrurundi	N.W. Fine.
Singleton	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·222. Ther. 57·5.
Sydney	N.N.W. Fine. Bar. 30·124. Ther. 57
South Head	N.W. Fine.
Penrith	W. Dull, cold.
Bathurst	Calm. Fine. Bar. 27·912. Ther. 5·
Mudgee	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	S.W. Dull, cold.
Orange	Calm. Very fine.
Young	Calm. Fine.
Forbes	Calm. Dull.
Wollongong	Calm. Fine.
Kiama	Calm. Very fine.
Goulburn	W. b. N. Very fine. Bar. 27·934. Ther. 50·3
Braidwood	Calm. Fine.
Araluen	W. Strong, dull.
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine, clear, mild.
Yass	N.W. Fine.
Gundagai	W., light. Fine.
Tumut	Calm. Fine.
Kiandra	S. Snowing.
Albury	N.E. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·512. Ther. 55·
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine.
Urana	N. Fine.
Deniliquin	Cloudy. Bar. 29·717. Ther. 5·
Hay	N. Fine. [Ther. 56·47
Melbourne	N.N.E. Dull, very boisterous. Bar. 29·854.
Queenscliff	N.N.W., strong, stormy, and gloomy. Bar. 29·85. [Ther. 57·53
Cape Schank	N., strong. Overcast, hazy, gloomy. Bar. 29·57. [Ther. 61·
Cape Otway	N.W. Gloomy, cloudy, showery. Bar. 29·555. Ther. 58·55
Portland	N.W. Dull. Bar. 29·770. Ther. 61·58
Gulchen Bay	N.W., strong, fine breeze. Bar. 29·747. [Ther. 58·58
Adelaide	N., moderate. Showery, cloudy. Bar. 29·830. [Ther. 61·52

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 24.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.W.	Light, and ditto.
June 25.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	N.W.	Strong, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.N.W.	Fresh, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38" East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 24th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·313	48·7	91·	W.	0·49	6	0	0·01	2
P.M. 3	·175	64·2	55.	N.E.	0·04	4	0	0	
„ 9	·221	52·4	81·	0	0·	4	0	0	2
Mean	30·236	55·1	75·0		0·04	5	0		

Evaporation, 24 hours............ 0·035.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum	64·7	Sun—maximum	111·1
Minimum	45·3	Grass—minimum	45·3
Mean	55·1	Sea water	61·4
Range	19·2		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

June 24th, 1865. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shad.	Rain.
Sydney	30·124	57·0	63	N.N.W.	0·25	7	64·7	51·4	0·

Remarks.

Country returns telegraphed too late for insertion.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. June	Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
26 Monday	7 4	4 56	10 12	10 30

Moon.—New, 23d. 6h. 2m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865.

The fortune of politics has placed in the hands of the Ministry an exercise of patronage the most solemn and momentous, affecting not merely momentary interests, but the welfare of the country for years to come. In the circles of the Bar, as well as in Parliament, the vacancies have occasioned much discussion mingled with that acrimony which can hardly be prevented where men seriously differ. To transfer these discussions—which we do not pretend either to sketch or discuss—from conversations to print would incur not a legal but a moral responsibility of a very serious nature. The right to examine fairly the qualifications of men to whom the lives and property of the people are to be entrusted is not to be questioned; but when that discussion will obviously exercise no influence—when it will not for a moment retard a foregone resolution—of what avail is it for the Press to examine the pretensions of those whose professional status may permit, and whose political rank or whose private connections may lead to their appointment? Distrust in the public mind of men from whom they will have to take the law is a veritable misfortune. The principle of acquiescing in the inevitable, even supposing it to be a calamity, and making the best of it, is a true philosophy where resistance will have no power in preventing a wrong from growing into a precedent, or one unjustifiable act being pleaded in vindication of another.

The law has confided to the Ministry the choice of Judges. It is assumed that they are responsible to the Assembly, and that both are responsible to the country—that some time or other any abuse of discretion will find exposure and incur vengeance. But all these guarantees are inoperative because the responsibility of Ministers to the House is utterly ineffective to the country, except during paroxysms of excitement, when the wrong is more likely to awaken opposition than the right. The wiser plan, then, will be to bow to the inevitable, and seek such consolations as experience will justify. We are not to assume that men who have been forward in political agitation, and who may have excited animadversion from the doctrines which they advocated or the manner in which they have been supported, will carry the same spirit into the Supreme Court. We are not even to imagine that those peculiarities of manner which may have been drawn forth on the arena of political strife, or the contest of the turf, will be prominent in the administration of justice. We can point to more than one gentleman at the Bar whose career as a politician, and even as a lawyer, suggested the idea that his character at the Bar would be distinguished by indifference to the proprieties—by excesses in language, by recalcitration to the Court, and by all the peculiarities of a pugnacious temper, prone to roystering eloquence. And yet we have seen the same man in Court a model of decorum—fair, as skilful, as an opponent; deferential to the Bench; in short, scrupulously observing all the courtesies of the profession. What we therefore infer is, that to know the quality of a Judge we must not turn to the career of the politician who renounces that character the moment his lips have touched the oath of office; or infer altogether from the conscience of the lawyer what will be the spirit and administration of the Judge. We have seen scores of times appointments such as would not have commended themselves to impartial judgments, reconciled to the world by the diligence of the student and by the natural equity of the Judge.

We believe there are few men who have sat upon the Bench who would have accepted a bribe, or consciously yielded themselves to the influence of a party. This may result partly from the sufficiency of the provision made by law, but chiefly from the independence secured from the control of Government or the interference of factions. There are different degrees of crime, but we could hardly imagine one of deeper dye than would be committed by any judicial functionary who should carry to the Bench the enmities of either political or professional life, or permit the predilections and sympathies of a past condition to usurp his understanding or guide his decisions. All the transactions of a Judge are open to public inspection. They are naturally watched before his reputation has established the public confidence, and, if there are no means provided by law to suppress wrong doing, we are glad to believe that what has hitherto been found sufficient will be equal to prevent any deliberate departure from the way of uprightness. The question of learning is one of course completely beyond our appreciation. Manifestly an incompetent Judge will shew himself to be such by his mistakes. These are indeed of very serious consequence, since they expose suitors to enormous cost. It is, however, only right to remember that the appointments to judicial functions were for many years made by the Government at home, and that they were rarely in favour of men who had an established reputation. A painstaking Judge, fairly assisted by the Bar, if possessed of sound judgment, need not go far astray, beside the common interest of the whole judicial corps to assist and countenance each other. We have understood that the differences of opinion with respect to these appointments have been expressed with considerable animation. This will, however, not prevent the oblivion of all past differences in the presence of common duties, or that cordiality without which the character and authority of the Supreme Court would be lowered and impaired.

When judicial appointments are made, it is natural to recur to the various theories of appointment which have found their advocates in different conditions of society. We have often been struck with the development of cases which explain, if they do not justify, the excesses of democracy. When we see magistrates chosen by popular election, we see only an expression of distrust of the patronage of the high officers of the State. When we see attempts made to remove the Judges by summary process, we see also the operation of a distrust with which faction, carried to extremes, envelopes every office, however high. It is not merely the impatience of all remote obligation which leads to the demand of the democracy to interpose in every act of patronage, but it is the constant exhibition of abuses and appointments made for motives which could not be avowed, or for considerations irrelevant to the duties demanded. The people finally distrusting any such obligation fancy it would be better in their own hands, and thus it is in democratic states, where everything is loose and unformed—where there are no traditions to guide and no public opinion to control—where the effect of these great guarantees is sought in the direct power of the people. We hope the time will never arrive when such an alternative would be accepted by a British community; but that it may not, it is necessary there should be some better guarantees than we at present possess that the Ministry of the day will exercise their patronage with purity and discretion.

It certainly does not say much for our intercolonial diplomacy, that we have so much difficulty in adjusting any mutual questions in which there may exist a difference of opinion, founded on a difference of interests. There has been much discussion of late about the Border duties, and, according to all appearance, the settlement is as far off as ever. There is another unsettled question, with the Northern colony, which ought to have been dispatched without much difficulty, but which has already been the subject of a voluminous correspondence, and promises to use up a great deal more official foolscap before it is finally disposed of. When Queensland was detached from New South Wales it was arranged that the accounts for the two portions of the colony should be investigated, and the proportionate share of the debt should be adjudicated. Four years have elapsed, however, and it has not been done. The official correspondence on the subject has just been published, from which it appears that even a beginning has yet to be made in practically settling the question.

The first cause of difference originated in a dispute as to whether the Queensland territory was to be held responsible for New South Wales debentures issued prior to separation. Theoretically the point was an important one, though practically it is not. The territory still remaining as New South Wales is ample security for all the debt, and the debenture-holders have never been alarmed at the separation. Nor is there the slightest danger that Queensland will be ever made to pay the debts of New South Wales. The security for which it was asked to remain liable was practically nominal. There is no intention and no likelihood of any repudiation, or of any inability to pay. The debentures, too, issued before the separation are all terminable, with the exception of the small quantity of interminable debentures issued by Sir S. A. Donaldson, and therefore the liability, nominal as it was, would terminate in a few years. At the same time, the principle is an important one—that the security given for a loan should not be altered without the consent of the lender. If this principle were disregarded, the security might be reduced till it became really worthless. The process of subdivision may go on indefinitely if every local discontent is to be gratified by secession. No positive limit has yet been placed to the process of development. Victoria, Queensland, and even the whole territory north and south at present under the sway of the Government at Adelaide, have been carved out of what were once the ample domains of New South Wales. The western squatters want again to subdivide the residue, and to march off with the whole western moiety of the territory,—the most valuable half perhaps for pastoral purposes, though not for agriculture or mining. Who shall say that, even if this is accomplished, the process of separation will end there? The Clarence and Richmond districts might want to go off next, either to join Queensland, or to set up on their own account, in conjunction with the Liverpool Plains district. The Hunter River district and New England might then wish to follow the example, and make Newcastle a rival port to Sydney. The desire for separation seems to spring up wherever there are physical lines of demarcation to justify it. We have only to look to New Zealand to see this subdividing tendency carried to its extreme. The whole territory of New Zealand is not more than sufficient to make a good colony fit to take rank with the other colonies of Australasia, yet because it is divided in the centre by Cook's Straits, the two chief islands are proposed to be turned into separate colonies. The provincial system of New Zealand, which has developed the sentiment of localism, has already led to the multiplication of little provinces, and yet others will be carved out, especially if the gold-fields on the west coast prosper.

New Zealand has already a public debt, and is very anxious to increase it, if it can find capitalists willing to lend; but if the North and Middle Islands were both to be made separate colonies, as the Home Government has been petitioned to make them, no one, surely, would say that the debentures already issued at Auckland should thenceforth be chargeable only on the Northern Island, and that the land of the Middle Island should escape from the mortgage it was formerly under. The case is precisely analogous to that of New South Wales and Queensland, though the smaller territory of New Zealand makes the point there one of more practical importance.

"The Queensland Parliament," says Mr. Herbert, "has always maintained that the consolidated revenue, present and future, is the security on which colonial debentures are taken, and not merely the Crown lands, which, from the probability of future separations, no less than from the rapidity with which they are alienated into private hands, could form only an uncertain and even decreasing means of payment." This distinction between the land revenue and the consolidated revenue is a distinction without a difference so long as the land revenue forms so essential a part of the consolidated revenue. Moreover, the possession of the territory in other respects besides the direct revenue drawn from it assists the revenue. It forms the attraction to emigrants, and admits of the settlement of those persons whose consumption of dutiable commodities increases the Customs revenue. Let the unsold territory be taken away, or given away, and let the borrowers see if it would not make a vast difference in the estimate formed of the security for debt. Moreover, it is not true that the land is being sold with such rapidity as to make it a fugitive security. Queensland has many millions of acres and has not yet sold half a million. All its debentures are terminable within thirty years, and within the next half-century it will not have sold half its land, unless it allows the squatter to take it at five shillings an acre. That the land should find a ready market proportioned to the population, and at a good price, strengthens rather than diminishes the security of the debt, because it is a proof that the colony is prosperous, and it forms a fund for the payment of the interest and the repayment of the principal of the debt—a debt contracted mainly for public works designed for the improvement of that very estate, the sale of which returns the outlay invested in it.

When Mr. Forster was Colonial Secretary, he offered to waive the disputed point, as being only a precautionary enactment, not of such practical importance as to require to be insisted upon, and he proposed arbitration by a Commissioner appointed by each colony, and an umpire to be nominated by the Secretary of State. This was acceded to, and after a delay of some months Mr. E. Deas Thomson was appointed for New South Wales, and Mr. T. de Lacy Moffatt was appointed for Queensland. Before anything was done to commence the arbitration, Mr Moffatt died, and the Queensland Government did not seem in any hurry to appoint a successor. Mr. Deas Thomson, too, in September, 1864, drew attention to a speech of Mr. Herbert, in the Queensland Parliament, in which he is reported to have said that the award of the Commissioners is not to be considered binding on the Government or Parliament of Queensland, but simply as a preliminary investigation, subject to future confirmation or disallowance. Mr. Thomson wanted this point cleared up, as he declined to be a Commissioner on any arbitration if the award was not to be accepted as final. The matter was referred to Mr. Martin as Attorney-General; and he gave an opinion that by the terms of the Act the award was to be final, and suggested that a formal and official intimation of the opinion of the Queensland Government on the point should be solicited.

At this stage the matter seems to have dropped pending Mr. Cowper's leisure to revive it. If further appealed to, the Queensland Government will undoubtedly abandon the idea of an arbitration that is to settle nothing, and facilitate the settlement of the question by appointing a suitable arbitrator. In one of Mr. Herbert's letters he intimates that the accounts might be considered sufficiently adjusted for all practical purposes. This would seem to indicate that he does not think any further investigation would put anything into the Queensland treasury. If this is the case, and there is not much money to pass, there is no reason for fighting shy of a definite settlement.

Assassination of the American President.—The Royal Standard was hoisted half-mast high at Government House yesterday morning, as a mark of respect to the late President of the United States; at Fort Phillip and at the other forts the Union Jack was also half-mast high; H.M.S. Falcon, H.I.M.S. Gazelle, and the other ships in the harbour, also showed the same tribute of respect. The American residents of this city intend meeting this afternoon to consider what course it will be most appropriate to adopt in respect to the melancholy intelligence received from America by the mail.

Found Drowned.—On Saturday the City Coroner held an inquest at the Observer Tavern, George-street North, on view of the body of a man which was found at Middle Harbour on Friday. John Alderton, lime burner, deposed that at about 9 o'clock on Friday morning he was crossing Middle Harbour in a boat, when he saw the body of the deceased floating on the water, about half a mile from the Spit. He went into St. Leonards and reported the matter to senior constable Emmerton. He then returned and watched the body until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was removed by the water police. Middle Harbour was crossed by runaway sailors making for Broken Bay and Brisbane Water. Nobody was missing from Middle Harbour. The tide was high, and witness believed that the body came in with a flood tide. Thomas Tsare, water police constable, deposed that the body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and was so offensive as to make all the men in the boat sick. There was a belt round the waist, and two pairs of trousers (moleskin and corduroy) hanging to the feet. Dr. Shaw deposed: The body was that of a stout, muscular man, about the middle height, and apparently between forty and fifty years of age. The hair was black, intermixed with grey. The arms were dyed with Indian ink, the figures representing men, women, mermaids, a cross, trees, flags, flowers, stars, circles, and other devices. On the chest there was a picture of a large pot with flowers in it. The hands were horny, and deceased was probably a seafaring man. The corpse had been about two weeks in the water. Jury's verdict:—"Deceased, name unknown, was found drowned. We recommend that Alderton and the constables receive some remuneration for their services in this case."

Colonial Pine.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. advertise a small cargo of colonial pine boards for sale, on Grafton Wharf, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.—Adv.

Champion Sculling Race for £170.—Green v. Hickey.—The sculling race for £170, between R. Green, the champion sculler, and W. Hickey, of Newcastle, which has formed a topic of conversation and speculation among the lovers of aquatics for some weeks past, came off on the Parramatta River on last Saturday afternoon. Hickey, beyond a few spurts with second-rate men, was practically untried, and had done nothing to extend his reputation as a sculler beyond the locality in which he resided, and to which his exertions on the water had for the most part been confined. Hickey had the choice of the kind of boat given to him, and he selected licensed watermen's boats. The course was the usual one for such races, namely, from a point some three or four hundred yards above Kissing Point, to the Brothers—a distance of upwards of three miles. Four steamers conveyed persons who desired to be spectators of the race to the scene of the contest, namely, the fine steamer Agnes Irving (engaged by Green), the Hunter (engaged by Hickey), and the Brothers and steam yacht Fairy. The people on board the several steamers numbered probably between 700 and 800. They left the Circular Quay at about three o'clock, and upon arrival at Ryde, (and after waiting to witness the start for a race between two amateurs, Lomax and Chandeller, which resulted in the victory of the former), the men shoved off from the shore, and were cheered by their friends as they pulled towards the starting point. An even start was effected, and the two men dashed off at a very fast pace, both keeping stroke and stroke from the start to a considerable distance below the Kissing Point Wharf. The boats were very close together, Green's having the advantage by about a foot. Both were hugging the North Shore very closely, Hickey having the inside position, when the latter, in trying to increase his distance from the shore, in order to avoid being run on the point, which they were rapidly approaching, closed upon Green, and the sculls of the two touched. The speed of both boats was deadened for a moment, but Hickey took up the stroke again and went off with a lead. Green, on the contrary, appeared to lose all heart, and from this point he did not appear to make any effort to overtake his opponent, who pulled over the remainder of the course, and was received on board of his steamer amid the enthusiastic cheers of his friends and supporters. It was the general impression of those who witnessed the foul—if such it may be termed—that Green, being on the outside, and with a slight lead, should have given his rival more room to pass the point. Later in the evening the money was paid over to Hickey by the stakeholder.

St. Mary's College, Lyndhurst.—A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in St. Mary's College, Lyndhurst, assembled on Saturday morning, in the school-room of that institution, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the professors and the examiners with reference to the progress made by the pupils during the past half-year. The Rev. Archdeacon M'Encroe presided; and amongst the clergy present were—the Rev. J. Sheridan (President), the Rev. J. A. Quirk (head-master), and the Rev. T. M'Carthy. In commencing the proceedings the reverend president expressed his regret for the absence of the Archbishop, who was discharging his sacred duties in the far west of the colony. A number of the clergy too were prevented from attending in consequence of some alteration in the observance of the forty-hours devotion at the Sacred Heart. He came now to the more pleasing part of his duty, which was that of heartily congratulating the alumni of Lyndhurst College on the successful termination of this first half-year. He could bear testimony to the assiduity and the diligence of the students, but it would be more satisfactory to rely upon the testimony and the impartiality of the gentlemen who had discharged the duties of examiners on this occasion—gentlemen whose approval was of no common measure, because their high position gave sure meaning and full weight to their words. As the Archbishop had stated in his address on a former occasion—Lyndhurst College had gained a rank and a position in the estimation of those who took a lead in matters of education, so that it was an honour to be a student of the college. This was not only gratifying to the ex-students, many of whom reflected much credit on the institution, but it was an encouragement to the present students, and also to those who might be induced to come. He begged to state for the information of the public, that there were still a few vacancies; and it was a matter of surprise to him, considering the numbers, the wealth, and the influence of the Catholic community in New South Wales, that the only Catholic college in the country was not better supported. It was only by means of education that the Catholics could hope to hold their own, and if parents continued to be so apathetic in this matter the day would come when they would regret their mistake. He might also state, that if Lyndhurst College were supported as it ought to be, he would be in a position to lower the terms very considerably. If twenty additional students could be obtained, he should be able to reduce the terms twenty per cent. It was well-known that the only motive of the Archbishop in establishing this institution was that of promoting the social well-being and the moral and religious welfare of the rising youth of the colony. With regard to the boys, it gave him great pleasure to state that their conduct had been in every respect exemplary, and that their fulfilment, as well as their knowledge, of their Christian obligations was beyond all praise. There was also one trait in their character that was very consoling; it was their display of a spirit of disinterestedness and generosity; they observe rule, and love discipline, not from any servile fear, but from a love of order and from a fear of causing pain to those whom they knew were devoted heart and soul to the promotion of their interests and welfare. The reverend gentleman added a few words of counsel to the boys, and proceeded to call on the head-master to read the results of the recent examinations. The Rev. J. A. Quirk then read the reports of the examiners, showing the relative positions taken by the boys in the various branches of study; the reports were of a decidedly favourable character as to the progress that had been made. The examiners were the Rev. J. Forrest, D.D.; Mr. J. Pattison, LL.B.; Mr. J. J. Donovan, LL.B.; Mr. W. C. Curtis, M.A.; Mr. J. Meillon, B.A., and the masters of the college. The boys who took the first place in their respective classes were as follows:—First class (the highest in the school), Henry Simpson; second class, Francis M'Carthy; third class, M. M'Mahon; fourth class, J. Bergin; fifth class, Thomas Freehill. The announcement of the names of the boys who had distinguished themselves in their respective studies was received with loud cheers from their schoolfellows. After the examiners' reports had been read, the rev. chairman briefly addressed the company. He said he was much gratified with what had taken place, as the accounts that had been given showed that considerable care and zeal had been devoted by the students to their mental and moral improvement, all which must combine to produce a very good effect. He need not impress upon the students the necessity of improving their time and talents to the best advantage. Their education must first consist in the improvement of the heart in the love of God, and in developing charity and affection towards their fellow creatures; and next to that, they must develop the understanding and intellect that God had given them, not for the mere purpose of chimerical speculation, but in the devout investigation of the works of God. They must also cultivate and improve the will, devoting it to important purposes, making it submissive to the will of God, as made known by their superiors. They were in the enjoyment of many advantages far more than those that their forefathers possessed; and they should not forget the labours and the trials that had to be gone through in order that they might obtain those advantages. Not seventy years ago, an honest man was thrown into prison, in Ireland for simply teaching a youth a harmless proposition in Euclid. But now Catholics were protected equally with other classes; the State had granted them the advantages of a University education, and it was their duty and business to avail themselves of those advantages. He hoped that Catholic parents would be more concerned to give a good education to their children than to accumulate wealth and temporal property, which must perish. It was their imperative duty to look to the advancement of their children in life, to fit them for situations in the Legislature or in public offices. It was at such institutions as these, that youths might be trained so as to be fitted for filling high public positions. He would only further say that he was happy at the progress that had been made by the students, and that he hoped they would enjoy the vacation, and would return to the college with their minds and bodies invigorated. The proceedings thereupon terminated. Several of the visitors remained, at the invitation of the rev. President of the college, and partook of luncheon, after which the healths of the President and of the Professors of the college were drunk, and were appropriately acknowledged.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Polding is now visiting Carcoar, Cowra, and the surrounding districts. The Rev. Father Athey, parish priest of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Sydney, accompanied his Grace. We are informed that confirmation will be administered to about 100 in Cowra on Sunday next, and on that day week the rite will be performed in Bathurst.

Sydney Night Refuge.—A number of philanthropic gentlemen, who have determined to provide a night refuge for the homeless poor of Sydney during the winter months, met at the Temperance Hall on the afternoon of Friday last, when it was resolved to rent the Juvenile Temperance Hall, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo, for the purposes of the society.

Street Occurrence.—A respectably dressed woman, whose name is Catherine Dowling, was found in a fit at the corner of Kent and Druitt streets, yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate woman, who is apparently between seventy and eighty years of age, was removed to the Infirmary by the police.

Presbyterian Church, Maryborough.—The foundation stone of the Presbyterian church, Maryborough, was laid on Monday, the 12th of June, in the presence of a large number of persons. It is to be a plain and commodious building, fifty feet long by thirty-three feet wide, exclusive of the vestry.—*Maryborough Chronicle.*

Sticking-up near Mudgee.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 20th instant, about 3 o'clock, as a man named Pierre was proceeding from Mudgee to the Pipeclay, he was stopped just beyond Bomberra Hill by two armed men and robbed of £11 10s. in cash and a quantity of clothing. One of the men had his face blackened, but the other was apparently undisguised. They had spurs on their heels, evidence that they had horses somewhere near at hand. Instead of immediately informing the police, the man went on to the Pipeclay, and information was not brought to Mudgee till 6 o'clock at night, when senior-constable Webb and constable Burns immediately went in pursuit. They stayed out all that night and all next day, but obtained no clue to the villains. Had the men shewn their horses, the police would have had a better chance.—*Mudgee Liberal.*

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BATHURST.

Saturday, 6 p.m.

THE store of Mr. Tromer, at the Lagoon, twelve miles from Bathurst, was stuck up last night by three men, with masked faces. They took away money and goods to the value of £30.

A large number of diggers have left Glanmire, but many express their determination to remain. Gold is being found by a few, who are making wages. There is generally a great deal of disappointment expressed, but some of the miners appear satisfied with the prospects before them.

FORBES.

Saturday, 7 p.m.

The prospects of this gold-field have of late been improving. The recently declared lead is considered payable.

The police station at Currajong is broken up, and the station at Goolgong, thirty miles from Forbes, is to be broken up in a few days.

Owing to the drought, feed is becoming very scarce. Down the river, below Condobolin, there is scarcely a blade of grass to be seen. Great quantities of game are being shot in the neighbourhood of Forbes.

It is rumoured that Inspector Davidson is about to be removed to some other station. His departure will occasion great regret here.

MARYBOROUGH.

Saturday.

A sugar company has been formed here—capital, £10,000, in 200 shares. £5000 were subscribed at the first meeting. Mr. De Keating is appointed manager, and 1000 acres of land have been selected under the Queensland sugar regulations.

MELBOURNE.

Saturday.

Mr. Verdon, the Treasurer, is going to England on behalf of the Government, to arrange for the defences of the colony.

An application has been made to the Government to detain the mail steamer Northam, to allow of answers being sent to letters per Salsette. This the Government have refused to do, but have given instructions that, if the mail arrives in time, letters are to be delivered during the day and night.

The Assembly is to be asked on Tuesday to bring the publisher of the *Argus* before the bar of the House, to answer for publishing a scandalous attack on the Government on their administration of the Land Act.

The assassination of President Lincoln has caused a general feeling of indignation and regret. The flags of the consulates, shipping, and public buildings have been displayed to-day at half-mast, as a mark of respect.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

ARRIVALS.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Retriever, hence for Calcutta, put back leaky; Bruce, from Glasgow; Melrose, from Mauritius; Monarch, from Newcastle; P. and O. Co.'s steamer Northam, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.—Sydney Griffiths, for Newcastle; Victor, for Newcastle; Blackbird, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday, 5 p.m.

The mail brings no news from Adam Bay. The news from the Northern runs is still very bad. The drought continues, but there is a sign of change of weather.

The full Court decided to-day that Parliament has no power to make Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the power given to local courts in cases of larceny is repugnant to the law of England. They also decide that the deposit of a certificate of title is an equitable mortgage.

There is less enquiry for wheat to-day, and the market is very quiet. One small sale was made at 8s. 6d. for shipment. Flour is without alteration.

Business is generally dull, owing to advices by the English mail of very heavy shipments to South Australia.

In the list of passengers for Sydney, by the Salsette Mr. J. M. Leigh's name was omitted.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at the Victoria Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Milch Cows, Springers, Heifers.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Pullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MR. B. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Pianoforte, Bedding, China, Glass, Plated-ware, Gig, Spring Van, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Japanned Lamps, Bench Screws, Saws, Japanned Trays, Waiters, Brushware, Combs, Fancy Goods, Tinware.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Barque "Bessie;" on the Grafton Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Colonial Pine Timber.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Kendal Cottage, Moncur-street, Woollahra; Cottage and Land, near the Church, St. Leonards, North Shore; Garryowen Orangery, Balmain Road; Eugenie Estate, Kissing Point; Shop and Land, Town of Campbelltown; Farm and Market Garden, Rocky Point; Farm and Homestead, Liverpool Road.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At the City Inn, Kent-street, at 11 o'clock, Bar Fittings, Counter, Furniture, &c.; on the Premises, in Clarence-street, back of Lyceum Theatre, at 2 o'clock, Crockery, Jewellery.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—At 82, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.

SMALL BORE RIFLE CLUB.—The monthly practice of the members of this club took place at the Volunteer rifle range on Saturday last. The prize shot for on this occasion was the Leigh Medal, which now passes into the possession of Mr. Slade, he having made top score for it on four occasions. The competition for this medal was commenced early in 1864, and has been going on ever since, the conditions being that it should be won three times in succession, or otherwise four times by one member, before becoming his property. Among those who had a joint interest in the medal were Messrs. Brownlow, West, Douglass, Russell, Spence, Phillips, and Hordern, each of these having succeeded on one occasion, and the two first (Brownlow and West) on three occasions. A description of the medal (which Mr. J. M. Leigh got manufactured in England specially for presentation to the club) has already appeared in this paper. The members of the club anticipate that some supporter of the Volunteer movement and admirer of rifle-shooting will emulate Mr. Leigh's example, so that they may not long be left without something worthy of their skill to compete for. The weather on Saturday afternoon was fine, but the wind was variable, from the right and left rear. The shooting was at 700, 800, and 900 yards, seven shots at each range in any position. Mr. Slade's splendid score of 75 consisted of twelve bullseyes and nine centres—undoubtedly the best shooting ever made on the range, over the same distance, in any public competition. The names of the competitors and scores made are appended.

	700.	800.	900.	Total.
Mr. Slade, No. 1 (W.) ...	26	24	25	— 75
Hordern, No. 2 (W.) ...	23	21	21	— 65
Douglass, No. 2 (K.) ...	20	20	24	— 64
Sergeant Linsley, No. 5. (W.) ...	20	21	20	— 61
Mr. Brownlow, No. 1 (W.) ...	24	16	20	— 60
Ormsby, No. 4 (W.) ...	21	20	16	— 57
Thrum, No. 7 (K.) ...	24	14	18	— 56
Allerton, No. 2 (R.) ...	18	16	21	— 55
Corporal Lynch, No. 3 (W.) ...	10	17	20	— 47
Mr. Cooper, No. 1 (K.) ...	11	17	19	— 47
Roberts, No. 3 (W.) ...	15	24	8	— 47
Captain Windeyer, No. 2 (W.) ...	14	17	15	— 46
Mr. West, Balmain (K.) ...	15	12	15	— 42
Moore, Newtown (H.) ...	8	0	5	— 13

THE MAN SHOT AT SINGLETON.—The result of an inquest held at Yellow Rock, Singleton, on view of the body of James M'Laughlin, has been a verdict that he was accidentally shot on the 20th instant, and that no blame was to be attached to the man John Burns who fired the fatal shot. Burns was firing at a bullock he had been directed to kill by his master, Mr. George Watt. The deceased and Burns were on excellent terms at the time of the unfortunate accident. When M'Laughlin was hit he staggered and fell almost immediately. He died in a few minutes afterwards.—*Singleton Times.*

BOOTS and SHOES.—Mr. W. Dean has requested us to remind the trade, and buyers from the country, of his important sale, this day at his Warehouse, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

SUPERANNUATION ACT OF 1864.

THE following is an account of sums received for and in respect of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, and of the appropriation of the same, to the 31st December, 1864:—

Grant from the consolidated Revenue Fund, in terms of clause 16	£10,000 0 0
Deductions from the salaries of public officers, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from 1st September, viz.:—From September salaries, £791 3s. 9d.; from October ditto, £785 16s. 9d.; from November ditto, £791 11s. 2d.	2,368 11 8
To Treasury Bills lodged in 1864.. ..	8,000 0 0
Total	£20,368 11 8
By amount of Pensions paid:—* M. D. Ferguson, late accountant in the Government Printing Office, from 1st June to 31st December, at the rate of £266 per annum, £155 3s. 4d.; Charles Wilkinson, late clerk in the Treasury, from 1st July to 31st December, at the rate of £350 per annum, £175; John Crook, late Harbour Master, Sydney, from 1st July to 30th November, at the rate of £433 6s. 8d. per annum, £180 10s. 10d.; Stephen Greenhill, late chief clerk in the pay branch of the Treasury, from 1st July to 31st December, at the rate of £600 per annum, £300; *Robert Allen Hunt, late superintendent of the Money Order Office, from 1st July to 30th November, at the rate of £576 per annum, £240; *J. H. Crummer, late police magistrate, Port Macquarie, from 1st September to 30th November, at the rate of £254 6s. 8d. per annum, £63 11s. 6d.; *John Kingsmill, late Sheriff's bailiff at Maitland, from 19th August to 30th November, at the rate £192 per annum, £54 14s. 2d.; *G. R. Uhr, late Sheriff, from 16th August to 10th September, at the rate of £494 per annum, £34 19s. 4d.	£1,203 19 2
By allowances to widows and children:—Allowance of one-seventh of the gratuity of £1470, payable upon the death of Samuel North, late Water Police Magistrate, to each of the undermentioned persons:—Edward James Campbell North, £210; Henrietta North, £210; Eliza M. North, £210; S. C. V. North, £210; Emily D. Allman, £210; Isabella Frederica Panton, £210	†1,260 0 0
By amount paid for £8000 Treasury Bills purchased at £100 5s. per cent. (including £107 16s. 8d. for accrued interest) as an investment on account of this fund ..	8,127 16 8
By balance on 31st December, 1864:—Cash in the Treasury, £1776 15s. 10d.; Treasury bills in the Treasury, £8000 ..	9,776 15 10
Total	£20,368 11 8

* The pensions granted to these officers have been reduced by 4 per cent., in accordance with clause 6 of the Act.
† A further payment of £210 made in 1865.

IMPROVEMENTS AT DARLINGHURST GAOL.—Several building improvements have lately been effected at Darlinghurst gaol, and others are being carried out. The outer wall at the north-east of the gaol is built up a considerable height, and will probably be finished in about six weeks. The wall is twenty feet high, and the length of it 404 feet in one direction, and 232 feet in another. The area enclosed by the new wall is about an acre and a quarter in extent; and, as it is understood, this additional space will be used as a stockade for the prisoners who are employed as stonecutters. There are about one hundred and forty men occupied in this description of labour. The yard at present allotted to them is too narrow for so large a number of men; and, indeed, considering that there are upwards of five hundred convicts confined in the establishment, it may well be doubted whether—having due regard to classification of prisoners—this is a defect confined to the masons alone. Another valuable improvement consists in the erection of four watch-towers—one at each corner of the outer wall. These stone towers, which are built into the wall, and are about thirty-two feet high, command the outer enclosure of the gaol, and must render any attempt at scaling the wall utterly futile. There are balconies outside the towers, on a level with the top of the wall, and from these platforms each sentry has an unobstructed view along two sides of the gaol; and, since each warder has firearms at hand ready loaded to the extent of about twenty shots, it follows that a battery of forty bullets may be brought to bear upon any point, without the sentries having to reload. The sentries cannot very well be stormed, the entrance to the towers being through apertures on the outside of the gaol wall. It will be remembered, that some months ago, an attempt was made to scale the outer wall by a number of the more desperate criminals; but one would suppose that such a hazardous experiment is not likely to be again tried; and, even if it were, there seems to be still less probability of its being successful. Services on Sundays are now conducted by clergymen of the Church of England and Catholic persuasions in corridors of different wings of the gaol. These passages are principally used as mess-rooms for the prisoners, and, having cells on either side, do not appear to be well adapted for the purposes of worship. The foundations of a round church or chapel have, however, been laid in the centre of the gaol. The diameter of this building is fifty-one feet, and the height of it will be forty feet. The ground-floor will be divided into four rooms for warders, and into four bath-rooms. The story immediately above will be the place of worship. It will be used by Episcopalians and Roman Catholics, but at different hours; and such arrangements will be made as that even the most fastidious scrupulosity cannot well be offended. The male prisoners will be accommodated on the floor of the church; the gallery will be allotted to the women; and the place will be constructed so as to prevent prisoners of either sex seeing or communicating with each other. The entrance to the church will be by bridges stretching across to the wings of the gaol, and of which there are three or four. There will be a balcony on the top of the outside of the building, and the warder stationed there will have an uninterrupted view of what is going on in the different yards of the prison. All the stone required for these works is cut by the prisoners, the only free labour employed in this department being that of Mr. Telfer, the overseer of masons. It is a noteworthy circumstance, too, that aboriginal lads, of whom there are about a dozen now in the gaol, are found very serviceable at this sort of work. There is, indeed, nothing very artistic in gaol architecture, the coping stones for the outer wall being about the only attempt at ornament, but the stone required for ordinary building purposes is cut as symmetrically as could be done by free and skilled labourers. A new triple action pump has been erected within the last six months at a cost of £150. The pump is for the supply of water to the bath-houses, and is capable of raising nearly a ton of water per minute. Another valuable improvement which has lately been effected consists of two padded cells for the confinement of lunatics—one for male, and the other for female. The walls and floors of the rooms are thickly coated with horsehair and covered with leather. Among the things which cannot fail to strike even the most unobservant visitor to the gaol at Darlinghurst are the spotless cleanliness of every part of the establishment, and the subordination which prevails. There is not even a confused hum of voices, which one might naturally expect from so large a concourse of lawless men; and the quiet of the place is only broken by the clanging of the chains—not exactly in "transport," though perhaps in "rude harmony,"—of convicted felons, who stalk backwards and forwards in the yards about their work. These strongly marked characteristics cannot, certainly, be designated "improvements," since, for aught we know to the contrary, they are part of the established discipline and order of things.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—The Bogan, steamer, with barges Kulmine and Goolwa in tow, left Munnum for Hay on the 6th. She has a large quantity of flour and potatoes on board. The Lady Augusta arrived at Goolwa on the 6th. The Albury is having her machinery strengthened, and being thoroughly overhauled. The Riverina has discharged at Hay, and is bound for Wentworth. It is generally believed that the Murray, which is now rising, will continue to do so from the heavy rains and snow storms that have occurred on its tributaries. We notice the fall as registered at the survey office, Beechworth, was, for May, four inches, whilst here (at Deniliquin) it was barely a quarter of an inch.—*Pastoral Times*, June 17.

THE RIVER MURRAY.—The river continues to rise with cheering rapidity, for, after all, the waters of the Murray are the base upon which our future prosperity rests. Already one steamer, the Victoria, has reached Echuca, where she now lies undergoing some alterations and repairs; she will be ready for dispatch in ten days or a fortnight. The Melbourne Government yacht has performed a trial trip to Tocumwal and back, to a certain extent successfully—that is, she met with no accident; her engines work satisfactorily, and her hull is properly modelled, but her trim is anything but what it should be, and some changes which will lighten her after part are indispensable.—*Deniliquin Chronicle*, June 17.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate and Mr. Pinhey.

Nine prisoners were brought up in custody, of whom three were discharged, and one was remanded.

William Wade was found guilty of having stolen two brushes, the property of William Weir, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Hayes, charged with having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Mr. Davey, of George-street, boot salesman, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Thompson was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, on conviction of having stolen a tomahawk, of the value of 2s. 6d., the property of Charles Phillips.

James Roach was found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, and for this offence was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Paul Armand was on Thursday brought before the Court by constable Quilter charged with having, on Wednesday morning, stolen a watch, a watch-key, a penknife, and 10s. in money—the whole being valued at £3 10s.—the property of one Victor Plausar. On the prisoner, when apprehended, the officer found a watch-key, a knife, and a ticket having reference to a watch pawned at Joseph's office, George-street. Plausar identified the knife and the key, and subsequently, at the pawn office, the watch referred to in the pawn ticket, as the articles which had been stolen. Victor Plausar, waiter at the Post Office Hotel, deposed that the articles produced are his property; about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 21st prisoner came to the hotel for a bed, with which he (witness) supplied him; at 7 o'clock in the morning he missed these things, and about 10s. in silver, from his room; prisoner had then left; suspecting him to be the thief, he gave the police a description of him. The pawnbroker had been warned to attend, but did not, in consequence of which the case was remanded until this morning. Adelaide Joseph attended, and identified the prisoner as the person to whom, on the 21st, she advanced 14s. on security of the watch claimed by prosecutor. The police magistrate, after committing prisoner to take his trial, desired Miss Joseph to tell her father that his conduct in not furnishing the evidence respecting the pawning of property alleged to have been stolen, is highly culpable, and that a repetition would exceedingly endanger the renewal of his license as a pawnbroker.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from Mrs. M., 10s. Assisted three persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, June 26, Messrs Cohen, Murphy, and Ross; Tuesday, 27, Messrs Pinhey, Raper, and Bigg; Wednesday 28, Messrs. Caldwell, Chapman, and Dangar; Thursday 29, Messrs Sutherland, Birrell, Smithers, and Levey; Friday, 30, Messrs. Rattray, Williams, Major Wingate; Saturday, July 1, Mr. Burdekin.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. T. C. Breillat and Mr. G. R. Dibbs.

Sheik Ali, a lascar, for indecent exposure in George-street, was fined 20s.; in default of payment, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Mary Bolan, brought before the Court accused of stealing a suit of knickerbockers from the front of the shop of Staples and Seymour, William-street, was discharged. The articles were found on the pavement near the place where she was standing, and on this ground she was given in charge. There was no evidence to prove the taking or the possession. She stated that another person in passing had touched the suit, knocking it down from the tape on which it was pinned.

ROSTER.—Monday, June 26th, Mr. G. Rattray, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. J. Williams; Tuesday, 27th, Mr. J. Caldwell, Mr. W. Macleay, Mr. M. Metcalfe; Wednesday, 28th, Mr. J. Cuthbert, Mr. S. Lyons, Mr. E. Raper; Thursday, 29th, Mr. T. Lawry, Mr. M. E. Murnin, Mr. S. H. Pearce; Friday, 30th, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. M. Chapman; Saturday, July 1st, Mr. W. Church.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, June 26.—Charles Thorne, first, 10. Stephen Richardson, James Singer, Thomas F. Jackson, for examination.
Tuesday, 27.—Duncan Ferguson, first, 10.
Wednesday, 28.—Timothy Driscoll, James Laughton, second, William G. Ramsay, first. Joseph Goulston, special, for proof of debt. George Sefton, Robert Parry, single.
Thursday, 29.—John Luders, Benjamin Holman, single. Thomas Graham, first. Lotze and Larnach, special, for proof of debts, 10.
Friday, 30.—John Cook, Jane Belgre, single. Francis E. Russell, William Halladay, Caroline Williams, first. Charles Thorne, second. *At Maitland*: Patrick Smith, second.
Saturday, July 1.—*At Queanbeyan*: Joseph Sutton, special.
Monday, 3.—James Singer, Frederick E. G. Croft, special.
Wednesday, July 5.—Wang Ti, George E. Sims, Frederick E. G. Croft, third. Mary M. Fisher, single. Caroline Williams, second. Isaac Elvin, first. *At Bathurst*: Andrew Rowan, third; Duncan Ferguson, second.
Thursday, 6.—John F. M'Grath, William Swift, William E. Henley, George E. Lauder, single, 10. Charles Thorne, third.
Friday, 7.—Prost, Kohler, and Co., second. Timothy Driscoll, James Laughton, third. Francis E. Russell, William Halladay, Thomas Graham, second. Simon Cook, first. *At Braidwood*: Henry M'Nally, single. *At Wollongong*: Johnston Morrow, James Young.
Tuesday, 11.—*At Armidale*: William G. Ramsay, second. *At Wagga Wagga*: Edward P. Smith, single. *At Tumut*: Edward Walters, single.
Friday, 14.—*At Maitland*: Patrick Smith, third; Robert Eldridge, single. *At Wollongong*: Simon Cook, second.
Monday, 17.—*At Bathurst*: Duncan Ferguson, third.
Wednesday, 19.—*At Tumut*: Charles H. Ratliff, single.
Wednesday, 26.—*At Armidale*: William G. Ramsay, third.
Friday, 28.—*At Wollongong*: Simon Cook, third.
Wednesday, August 2.—Prost, Kohler, and Co., Thomas E. Russell, William Halladay, Caroline Williams, Thomas Graham, third; Isaac Elvin, second.
Wednesday, 9.—Isaac Elvin, third.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 27.—John Gleeson, Michael Gleeson, John Hill, William Spear, Charles Morrell, John Tait, Robert Buttimer, Charles Zeittler.
Tuesday, July 4.—Joseph Bland, James Cole, Charles Zimler, Mary Dickson, William Isaac White, William Alexander Bell, Stephen Munn, Isaac Cook, William Nunnington, James Seymour, Thomas Jennings, James Stephen Stanner, Henry Rich, Joseph Oldfield, William Baldwin, James Whitney, Joseph Sutton.
Tuesday, 11.—Henry Brophy.
Tuesday, August 1.—Henry Brophy, Francis George Johnson, John Vicars Philip, Ephraim Bushby, Charles Henry Drew, Charles William Belt, William Kearns, John Thomas Tindale.
Tuesday, 8.—James Murray, Daniel Harding, Michael Wallace, James Hands, James Portus, Henry Gershon, John Isaacs.
Tuesday, 15.—John Miller, John Stein.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—Criminal Case.—The Queen v. Douglass.

MOTIONS, &c.—Demurrers and Special Cases.—The Attorney-General v. Josephson, demurrer; Boon v. Leitch, appeal case, Wagga Wagga; Ashworth v. Fairfax and another, demurrer; Levi v. Vickery, appeal case, Metropolitan District Court; Lane and others v. Taylor and another; Levi v. Taylor and another.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Miller v. the Attorney-General, minutes; Marks v. Henriques and others, minutes.

BIELA'S COMET.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Mr. Tebbutt's letter in your issue of to-day, as usual, is attended with some practical results. I always hail with pleasure any account of these eccentric bodies, emanating from his pen. This remarkable object, by his computation, is to be within reach of us, with good telescopes, about the 24th February.

How different in interest will be the return of that stranger, as predicted now, to the lively and intense excitement which existed throughout the civilised world in 1832, when it was found from computation, that on the 29th October, the comet would pass within the earth's orbit, and the impression received from the announcement that the earth and the comet would come into collision, producing the most terrific consequences.

Such was the consternation throughout the city of Paris at that time, that the Academy of Sciences found it necessary to give the matter in charge of M. Arago to investigate and report on. He showed, indeed, that the comet would cross the earth's track; but, at the moment, the earth would be fifty-five millions of miles distant, and could not possibly experience any influence from such a body at such a distance.

The consequence of such a shock occasioned by a comet and the earth falling at the same time the point where their orbits intersect is impossible to conjecture. The exceeding rarity of the matter composing these wandering bodies leaves us now no cause for apprehension. Sir John Herschell states, with reference to this very comet:—"It passed over a small cluster of minute stars of the sixteenth and seventeenth magnitude—the stars being visible through the comet."

A more striking proof could not have been offered of the extreme translucency of the matter of which the comet consists—the most trifling fog would have effaced this group of stars; yet they continued visible through a thickness of cometic matter which must have existed 50,000 miles.

Such is the nature of this wandering body about to visit us, and from whose contact thousands apprehended the most fearful convulsions. "Olbers," who studied the subject with great care, is disposed to think that the only inconvenience felt would be a slight influence on the climate.

I presume the greatest point of interest now attached to this comet—which has separated into two bodies, and widening the distance as well as paling the brilliancy of one—will be to note all the existing differences of now and then.

Yours, obediently,

H.

Sydney, 23rd June.

THE STAMP DUTIES BILL.—RECEIPTS FOR MONEY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your article of to-day on the above duties, you state "that every receipt given for any sum of money amounting to forty shillings and upwards requires, according to the Schedule, a stamp of one penny. We are unable, however, to find the clause which imposes the penalties for not using the stamp. If the 24th and 25th clauses apply to such receipts, then if a receipt is ever necessary in legal proceedings, all that is required to give validity to such a document would be to attach a penny stamp under the authority of an officer of the Court." It is provided in the 11th clause, that "Where an adhesive stamp is used to denote the duties mentioned in the next preceding section, the person signing the agreement or bill of lading, policy of insurance, *or receipt*, or issuing the bill of exchange, promissory note, draft, or order, shall, before he delivers out the same, cancel or obliterate the stamp by writing thereon his name, so as to show that the stamp has been used, and for *any omission* to do so he shall incur a penalty of *ten pounds*. It appears, therefore, that in case of litigation, from malice or otherwise, any person holding such unstamped receipts may, by placing the stamp upon the document, produce a receipt with an uncancelled stamp upon it, rendering the person who signed it liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

Yet the 24th clause evidently includes in its provisions unstamped receipts. Would not the 12th clause embrace in its latter part a case of wilful neglect?

Yours, &c.,

E. A. B.

Macquarie-street South, 22nd June.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me through the medium of your columns to bring before the notice of the authorities the scandalous practice that are carried on in a lane off Queen's-place, every *Sunday* morning.

A number of young men congregate there every week for the purpose of gambling, which, being backed up by oaths loud and deep when any dispute arises, makes the place anything but what it ought to be on a Sabbath morning.

I trust steps will be taken to prevent the continuance of this evil.

Yours, &c.,

MORALITY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

FROM the *Alta California* of the 1st of April last, we extract the following remarks, shewing the circumstances under which it is now proposed to unite British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Hitherto they have been two separate dependencies on the British Crown, under one Governor, with two distinct houses of Legislature:—

"THE RIVAL COLONIES.

"The interests of British Columbia and Vancouver Island are identical, and are strongly cemented by commerce, Victoria having found the greater part of the capital and giving the credit which enabled the traders and miners to hold their ground on the inhospitable main land, and eventually to discover the famed gold regions of the Cariboo country. It was a grievous mistake of the British Government to have ever divided their territory on this coast into two colonies; but under the wise administration of Sir James Douglas, who ruled over both, the evils attendant on this separation were not felt, or were kept in check by a temperate yet firm policy. On the expiration of this gentleman's term of office last year, a Governor was appointed for each colony, and the newcomers had not been six months installed ere the fierce enmity which had long been smouldering was in a blaze, and at present British Columbia and Vancouver Island are as widely separate and as completely antagonistic as if each were inhabited by nations long hostile to one another.

"New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, is jealous of the commercial supremacy of Victoria, the capital of Vancouver Island, and its inhabitants are desirous of doing their trade direct with other countries, and not to be beholden for all their imports to the agency of Victoria. In order to deal a blow at the latter place, and to offer a premium for direct shipments from foreign ports, the Legislative Council of British Columbia amended the Customs Act, and instead of calculating the *ad valorem* duty on goods imported at their value at the port of entry, collected the per-centage on the invoice value of the goods at the port whence they were last shipped. Thus, assuming that British goods in Victoria are fifty per cent. dearer than they are in England, direct shipments from the latter place to New Westminster only pay one-half the amount of duty that would be levied on the same goods coming last from the port of Victoria. At the same time the Council, notwithstanding the prostrate condition of the mining interests, rose the import duties from ten up to twelve, and then to twenty per cent. From this specimen of direct legislation against the interests of Victoria, and from this attitude of the people of New Westminster, it was evident that Victoria could not long depend upon keeping the trade of British Columbia to herself; and as that trade constituted the chief support of the town, several influential persons came to the conclusion that it would be better to sacrifice the free port and agree to a Union of the Colonies under one uniform tariff, than to retain that cherished institution with its dim vista of future splendour, to lose the trade of British Columbia, and to continue the agreeable but expensive occupation of cutting each others throats at every favourable opportunity."

The following is the Report of the Chamber of Commerce at Victoria (Vancouver Island) on the proposed union of the two colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, and the maintenance of the free port. They were forwarded to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to the Colonial Office on the 8th of March last. It will be seen that the report enters fully upon the questions of the union and the maintenance of the free port. We are indebted to the *Daily British Colonist* of Victoria, Vancouver Island, of the 10th of March last, for a copy of this document, which will, for many obvious reasons, be read not without considerable interest in this and almost every other Australian colony:—

"Victoria, V. I., March 6th, 1865.

"The Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to draft a series of resolutions on the subject of Union with British Columbia as viewed in connection with the new tariff, respectfully submit the following resolutions and report for the consideration of the Chamber:—

"Resolved. 1. That an equitable union of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island at as early a date as possible is essential to the maintenance of Imperial and local interests in the British possessions in the North Pacific.

"2. That the Chamber of Commerce adheres, nevertheless, to its resolutions on the subject of the free port lately adopted, believing the interests of the two colonies—whether united or separate—will be best maintained by the preservation in its integrity in this Island of the free trade policy hitherto pursued.

"3. That these resolutions, with the annexed report, be signed by the whole of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and transmitted by the President to his Excellency the Governor, with the prayer that they may be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the resolutions of the House of Assembly on the same subject.

"Passed unanimously at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 6th March, 1865.

"JAMES LOWE,
"Vice-President and Chairman of Committee."

In adopting the foregoing resolutions, the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, V.I., representing as they do the chief part of the capital that has been invested in the joint development of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, deem it proper to place on record the facts and circumstances that necessitate their present expression of opinion.

Prior to the year 1858, the British possessions in the North Pacific attracted but slight attention; the trading posts and forts of the Hudson Bay Company, and a few farming establishments on Vancouver Island, under their control, being the only inducements for commerce, which therefore remained entirely in the hands of the company, by whom Vancouver Island was then held under a charter from the Crown.

The discovery of gold on the river Frazer in 1858, and the large floating population it attracted, chiefly from California and Oregon, gave an entirely new impetus to commerce. Merchants and traders followed the new community, with capital and enterprise, to supply its requirements in the quickest manner and from the most convenient point.

The action of the Hudson Bay Company in its corporate capacity, as well as of the several members in their individual interests, proves conclusively that from the first the mainland and Vancouver Island were regarded as identical, and their separation as a temporary condition of Imperial policy arising out of the grant of the island to the company.

Victoria, as early as 1843, was selected by the Hudson Bay Company as the most eligible spot for carrying on business in North-west America to the best advantage, and the merchants who followed them in 1858 ratified the wisdom of that choice.

It should be borne in mind that they were many reasons why American merchants should have settled by preference on the opposite coast, and should have thus derived on their own territory the privileges for a coasting trade, as well as of importing American produce duty free. There were further inducements of good town sites, excellent harbours, and access to British Columbia overland; but Victoria, with the *prestige of a Free Port*, offered greater advantages still.

The commanding nature of its geographical position, its capacious and convenient harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt (the only safe harbours on the seaboard north of San Francisco, a distance of 800 miles, and approachable at all times by night or day, for sea going ships of any burthen), the comparatively large area of land in its vicinity, its proximity to the coal fields of Nanaimo, and its temperate and delightful climate, all indicated it as a natural depot from whence might be supplied not only the requirements of British Columbia, but of Puget Sound, Oregon, California, Mexico, the Hawaian Islands, and the Russian possessions in the North Pacific (all of which have since become the customers of Victoria and give promise of increasing trade) and thus to build up an entrepot for British commerce and influence, the vast results of which in course of time can only be matter of conjecture, occupying as Victoria does a most important position in what, when overland communication is opened through British Columbia, will be the shortest and healthiest route from Great Britian to her many valuable possessions in the East.

The action of the U. S. Congress in voting a subsidy for a monthly mail communication between China and San Francisco evinces that our neighbours are fully alive to the value of securing this important traffic for themselves.

The selection of Esquimalt as the Naval Station for the North Pacific proves that these several points have been duly weighed by the Imperial Government and their value recognised.

The internal resources of Vancouver Island, extensive and promising for the future successful working of minerals, farming, and manufactures, are only casually referred to as being but partially developed. The same may be said of the gold-fields discovered last year, which have yet to be proved, and their richness and extent to be ascertained.

But the commercial interests of Vancouver Island, which is the peculiar province of the Chamber, is an ascertained fact.

After the formal separation of the colonies in 1858, and the establishment in 1859 of New Westminster as the capital of British Columbia, their relative positions remained the same, and under the judicious rule of Sir James Douglas, then the joint Governor of both, the progress of the colonies was coincident, and their division merely nominal. The advancement of each was regarded as the benefit of the other.

The shipping and important interests were unable to avail themselves of New Westminster (although original purchasers, and still extensive holders of property there) other than as a port of entry to the interior of British Columbia for the following reasons:

The great additional risks and delays for sea-going ships, without steam, navigating between Victoria and the Fraser River.

The intricate, narrow, and uncertain channel through the sandheads at the mouth of the Fraser, available only for ships drawing sixteen feet at the utmost, and then requiring the assistance of steam.

The subsequent danger and delay attending river navigation to New Westminster, the current during the summer's freshets being very rapid.

The closing of the river by ice from time to time during the winter season, extending over four months.

The general inconveniences of the situation for imports to and from foreign markets, and the limited and uncertain nature of the new local demand.

Accordingly, in no spirit of rivalry to the sister colony, but with the clearly defined purpose of fostering her advancements as the best means of promoting their own, the merchants, without an exception, settled down in Victoria, and under a free trade policy assisted to build it up to its present flourishing condition; investing considerable sums of money in permanent improvements, and in the establishment of business connections; under the belief that the relative positions of the colonies would remain without material alterations.

It was hoped that they would still work harmoniously together, and that Vancouver Island, in maintaining her independence and with it her free trade, would find in British Columbia her best customer and her stanchest supporter; and on these grounds the members of the Vancouver Island Chamber of Commerce declined to touch upon Union, as being more a political than a commercial question.

The further reconstruction of British Columbia in 1863, and the arrival in 1864 of separate Governors with distinct establishments for that colony and for Vancouver Island, somewhat altered the relations of the two, and now threatens seriously to imperil the mutually beneficial relations hitherto existing between them, which would directly tend to destroy the good effect already springing from the free trade policy of Vancouver Island, and would build up rival towns on the adjacent American territory to the sacrifice of British interests in the North Pacific.

The members of the Vancouver Island Chamber of Commerce view with surprise and astonishment the passing of enactments by the Legislative Council of British Columbia intentionally antagonistic to Victoria, from whence the great proportion of capital that has been, and still is, employed in trading, mining, and other enterprises in British Columbia has been supplied on a very liberal credit, and where it is still owned, there not being at this moment one single importing mercantile establishment throughout that colony.

The annexed tariff, recently passed by the Legislative Council of British Columbia and put into operation the same day, without any notice to the mercantile community, most clearly indicates a desire to sacrifice the material interests of the colony of British Columbia at large, provided that in so doing a blow is aimed that will elevate New Westminster at the expense of Victoria.

It is certain that the miners, traders, and packers of British Columbia, who are chiefly affected by this measure, are not sharers in the feeling of opposition against Vancouver Island prevalent in New Westminster. Such of them as were in Victoria have given expression to their views at a public meeting, and petitions are in active circulation against it.

Another instance may be cited as evincing the spirit of antagonistic legislation, in compelling vessels from Victoria bound for the north-west coast of British Columbia to proceed twenty-seven miles up the river to New Westminster at great risk and loss of time, for the simple purpose of entering and clearing, instead of being allowed as heretofore to clear from Victoria—in the case of large craft involving the additional delay of going and returning seventy miles each way, as the inner passage by Johnson's Straits is only available for small vessels or steamers.

It frequently happens that sailing vessels, so bound, are unable from ice in winter, and from freshets in summer, to reach New Westminster at all. A case recently occurred, as set forth in the declaration in the appendix, in which a schooner, bound for Queen Charlotte Island for supplies for some miners supposed to be short of provisions, could not enter the Fraser owing to the ice. She went round to Burrard Inlet from whence New Westminster has constantly received supplies when the river was closed, a distance of seven miles overland from Westminster, was refused a clearance unless she came to New Westminster, and ultimately returned to Victoria. In this particular, instance the action of the authorities may prove to have been fatal to life.

From such ill-advised legislation most serious issues must spring; and it is the deliberately expressed opinion of this Chamber that the paramount interests of the Imperial Government in the North Pacific will be seriously jeopardised by it.

The want of concord between two colonies in such close proximity, whose limited populations are mutually dependent on each other, can only result in access of strength to our American neighbours at the expense of British influence in a quarter of the world where it is needless to state that influence ought to be fostered to the utmost.

Finally, as bearing on the question of union with British Columbia, public opinion, in opposition to the views of this Chamber, seems to be wavering and unstable on the question of free trade, and it is obvious that unless that policy is adhered to, the natural advantages of Vancouver Island can only be made available by the establishment of perfect harmony and union of interests between it and British Columbia.

In view of which, and regarding the general progress of the two colonies as far above mere local considerations, the members of the Vancouver Island Chamber of Commerce can only see in equitable union a practical solution of existing difficulties, and while feeling that Victoria, as a free port depot, established with so much forethought and maintained with so much cost, to the substantial benefit of British Columbia as well as Vancouver Island, may be weakened for a time, they are content to leave the solution of the whole question to the wisdom of her Majesty's Government, feeling sure that the true interests of all parties will be carefully estimated and provided for.

"1. Resolved,—That in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the maintenance of the free port system is of vital importance to the prosperity of Victoria and of Vancouver Island.

"2. That commerce should not be subjected to any species of restraint, because freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country.

"3. That the adoption of a protective tariff would be detrimental to the commercial interest of the colony without benefit to the farmer or manufacturer. That a tariff for revenue would necessitate such an outlay of expenditure for the collection of duties that it would not answer the requirements of the Government, and would inflict a heavy loss on the commerce of Victoria.

"4. That direct taxation is the only politic and equitable mode of raising a revenue.

"5. That a general system of taxation by which all classes of the community would be made to contribute to the support of the Government is the most simple and economical.

"Adopted unanimously."

[Signed by Jules David (president), James Lowe (vice-president), A. F. Main (secretary), and thirty-eight other members of the Chamber of Commerce of Victoria, V. I.]

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquiry was held on Monday, the 19th instant, by the Bombolee Police Magistrate, on the body of Thomas Ord Anderson, who died suddenly there the evening before. From the evidence taken it appeared that deceased, who lived at Brungle, had gone into Tumut, to post a letter to his friends in Scotland; he called at Mrs. Rankin's on his way home, about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening. Shortly after he was at supper in the kitchen, when he suddenly fell forward and immediately expired. The medical evidence went to show that deceased died from disease of the heart, accelerated by intemperance. He was about twenty-four years of age, and was respectably connected, being the son of a merchant in Edinburgh.

OVERLAND JOURNEY OF THE MESSRS. JARDINE TO PORT ALBANY.

THE following communication from Mr. Jardine, the Police Magistrate of Somerset, to the Government of Queensland, appears in the *Brisbane Courier* of the 22nd instant:—

"Somerset, May 1st, 1865.

"Sir,—Since the date of my last report the most important intelligence which I have to communicate is the arrival of my sons, Frank and Alexander Jardine, with their overland party, all safe and well, after an extremely arduous and toilsome journey of five months, almost entirely over country which for the greater part may be termed barren; the distance travelled over being somewhat more than 900 miles.

"2. The party, consisting of my two sons and four other Europeans (including Mr. Surveyor Richardson, attached to the expedition by the Government of Queensland), with four aborigines of the Rockhampton district, made their final start from Mr. J. G. M'Donald's station, Carpentaria Downs, in latitude 18 degrees 37 minutes 10 seconds S., longitude 144 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds E. (the furthest out-station on the supposed Lynd River), on the 11th of October, 1864; and reached this place on the 13th of March ultimo. Rockhampton was the first point of departure, my second son leaving it, with the horses and men, on the 16th of May, 1864, making the journey for them about 1800 miles.

"3. It would appear from the journals kept, that a great portion of the country on the West coast of York Peninsula, especially in the locality in the 'Mitchell' River, is at times (I presume periodically) subject to inundation; the water, however, soon disappears from the flat and light sandy land, and for the greater portion of the year, till the next rainy season, the country is destitute of water, and in other respects little better than an absolute desert.

"4. It is a subject of great regret to myself, and in which I am sure you will share, that this long journey should be, so far as at present appears, productive of so poor a result to the public in developing new resources to the colony. However, a large and valuable addition to geographical information has certainly been gained; but at the same time few of the important discoveries in lands suitable for pastoral or agricultural occupation, or in minerals, &c., &c., and which might in so large a tract of country have reasonably been expected, have been made.

"5. My sons have experienced a severe disappointment to their hopes and expectations, in the nature of the country around, and within a reasonable distance of this place, as well as a heavy loss in their undertaking. However at their ages, 23 and 21 respectively, the spirit is very buoyant, and they are again quite ready for another venture. Their journey, from the nature of the country traversed, has been one of unusual difficulty and hardship; and it is surprising to me that, hampered as they were with a herd of 250 cattle, for which providing food and water in a barren and unknown country, is in itself no easy matter, they should have come through so successfully.

"6. Next to the general barrenness of the country, the diffiulties they had to encounter were—first, the destruction of a quantity of their supplies and gear, through the camp being carelessly permitted to catch fire during their absence in pioneering the route. Next, the determined hostility of the natives, who were almost continually on their track, annoying them on every favourable opportunity: on one occasion, the crossing of the "Mitchell," opposing so obstinately that a considerable number were shot, before they would give way. Then the loss of two-thirds of their horses (all the best) from eating some poisonous plant, and which necessitated the last 300 miles of the journey being travelled on foot; and last, the flooded state of the country during the season of the rains. And I think it is not *too* much for *me* to say, that nothing but a thorough knowledge of their business, supported by determined energy, could have carried them through what must be considered one of the most arduous tasks in exploration on record.

"7. I will not attempt in the small space of a letter to give you more full particulars of the journey and its incidents. Mr. Surveyor Richardson has, of course, his journal and maps of the route as directed by the Government, and from these, with the information gained by my sons in their numerous 'off-sets' in search of the best courses to follow, which will be placed at the disposal of the Government, I believe a pretty accurate idea of the nature of the country on the west coast of York Peninsula may be gathered.

"8. My sons have at present formed their station near Point Vallack, on the north shore of Newcastle Bay, between two or three miles from the settlement of Somerset. They are on good terms with the natives, and their black servants fraternise with them; but are kept under strict rule. The natives of Cape York from the first have shown a friendly feeling towards them, having, on their first arrival, met them about twenty miles from the settlement, and shown them the nearest way to it, and they have since been very useful in carrying timber to build huts, stock-yards, &c., &c.; and I believe that, for the future, if well treated, they will offer no annoyance to the present settlers. The establishment of a cattle station in the neighbourhood is of great advantage to the settlement, serving as an outpost to secure its safety, and in opening up the country, besides affording a ready supply of fresh meat. Already my sons and their blacks have cut good passages through the scrub to the settlement, and also through the various belts of scrub dividing their station from open grounds; so that now a large extent of country can be *ridden* over without obstruction.

"9. I have little else of importance to communicate. The affairs of this settlement have gone on slowly but steadily. The several works left unfinished are under the charge of the acting foreman, Private Bosworth, Royal Marines (and of whom I can speak most highly for his attention and work), completed, with the exception of the Custom-house, which is well advanced.

"10. The natives are on good terms with us, and work for us in various ways, being duly paid in food, tobacco, &c.

"11. On the 23rd ultimo, there was a slight shock of an earthquake felt distinctly by myself and other persons here. It occurred in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, was accompanied by a rumbling sound, but lasted little more than a minute. The health of the Royal Marines and all other residents at the settlement continues to be very good, as will be seen from the report of the surgeon, Dr. Haran, R.N.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"JOHN JARDINE, P.M.
"To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Brisbane."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£[illegible]	16	11
Gin	19	6	11
Whisky	67	12	5
Wine	9	18	7
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	12	18	0
Cigars	31	19	0
Tea	7	18	0
Sugar (unrefined)	201	18	2
Opium	115	8	6
Pilotage	24	12	6
Package duty	56	7	0
Total	£780	11	2

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Fitzroy Iron Mining Company will be held on Monday, at half-past 2 o'clock.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold by auction, on Friday, 32 casks of tallow, at £29 to £31 per ton; and 700 hides, at 8s. 6d. to 13s. each.

Mr. James Graham sold by auction, on Friday, 75 casks of tallow, at £26 17s. 6d. to £31 5s. per ton; mutton, £34 5s. per ton. Hides: 144 were sold at 14s. 6d. each, and bones at 8s.

We have papers from Auckland to the 12th instant. The *Daily Southern Cross* says:—

Business during the past week has been quiet, but the improved tone which we have noticed for the last few weeks has been maintained; and although there is some degree of tightness in the money market, bills are very well met. There has been no political news of a character to influence business to any marked extent, but the prospect of a successful issue of the Waikato settlement scheme by the Provincial Government may be mentioned as tending to inspire confidence.

Prices of breadstuffs remain unaltered. A cargo has arrived from Chili in the Eiche. The supply at Chili for exportation was considerable, but there are a great many vessels there on their way to take in cargoes. The position of affairs at Adelaide may tend to give steadiness to the market—the farmers there being in a position to hold over their crop in expectation of better prices.

Stocks of groceries are decreasing.

The sugar per the Pakeha was sold at Mr. Cochrane's on Monday, and brought fair prices.

Stock and Share Market.—Although the departure of the English mail generally creates a slight pressure of sales in the share market, the last week has been marked by a total absence of peremptory sales at a reduction. Quotations are firm at following ruling rates. The Kapanga Gold Mining Company have declared a dividend of £1 per share this week, and the prospects of the mine are reported as very promising.

The Matura has arrived from Liverpool with a cargo of general merchandise.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1473767

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

DOWN TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	*†6. noon	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line.	Sydney	6 30	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 0	5 30	6 30	11 30	1 30	9 0	2 15	5 0
	Newtown	6 39	8 46	..	10 21	p.m. 12 6	2 6	4 36	..	5 36	6 36	11 40	1 36	9 7	2 21	5 7
	Petersham	6 44	8 51	..	10 24	12 10	2 10	4 41	..	5 40	6 40	11 45	..	9 12	2 26	5 12
	Ashfield	6 53	8 57	..	10 30	12 16	2 16	4 47	..	5 46	6 46	11 53	1 44	9 19	2 31	5 19
	Burwood	7 3	9 5	9 17	10 36	12 21	2 23	4 53	5 20	5 52	6 53	a.m. 12 0	1 50	9 25	2 35	5 25
	Homebush	7 7	9 7	..	10 40	..	2 27	4 55	..	5 54	6 57	12 5	..	9 28	2 40	5 28
	Haslem Creek	7 17	..	..	10 48	..	2 34	..	5 30	..	7 4	..	..	9 36	2 47	5 36
	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	7 30	..	9 40	10 56	..	2 41	..	5 45	..	7 11	12 30	2 8	9 50	2 55	5 50
Great Western Line.	Parramatta	7 35	..	9 47	11 0	12 41	2 45	..	5 52	..	7 15	12 40	2 18	10 0	3 0	6 0
	Blacktown	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	1 11	2 43	10 25	..	6 25
	Rooty Hill	..	..	10 14	..	..	..	..	6 19	..	..	1 30	2 50	10 34	..	6 34
	South Creek	..	..	10 27	..	..	..	..	6 32	..	..	1 50	3 0	10 46	..	6 45
	Penrith	..	..	10 37	..	..	..	..	6 42	..	..	2 5	3 10	10 55	..	6 55
Richmond Line.	Blacktown ......Departure	..	..	10 5	..	..	..	..	6 10	..	..	..	2 40	10 22	..	6 22
	Riverstone	..	..	10 47	..	..	..	..	6 52	..	..	..	3 22	11 4	..	7 4
	Mulgrave	..	..	11 11	..	..	..	..	7 16	..	..	..	3 46	11 28	..	7 28
	Windsor	..	..	11 23	..	..	..	..	7 28	..	..	..	3 58	11 40	..	7 40
	Richmond	..	..	11 41	..	..	..	..	7 46	..	..	..	4 16	11 58	..	7 58
Great Southern Line.	Fairfield	7 53	..	9 51	..	1 0	..	..	5 56	..	..	..	2 19	10 3	..	6 3
	Liverpool	8 15	..	10 4	..	1 10	..	..	6 9	..	..	..	2 31	10 16	..	6 16
	Campbelltown	8 58	..	10 34	..	..	..	..	6 39	..	..	..	3 0	10 46	..	6 46
	Menangle	9 15	..	10 51	..	..	..	..	6 56	..	..	..	3 16	11 2	..	7 2
	Picton	9 56	..	11 20	..	..	..	..	7 25	..	..	..	3 45	11 31	..	7 31

(*†6: On Saturdays this Train will not run beyond Burwood. Saturday: Saturday Train (additional).)

UP TRAINS.

Line	Stations	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*3. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. a.m.	*†6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Saturday p.m.	Sunday Trains a.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.	Sunday Trains p.m.
Great Southern Line.	Picton	2 0	..	7 5	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Menangle	2 36	..	7 37	..	..	..	..	4 30	..	..	..	..	12 45	8 25	4 30	..
	Campbelltown	3 5	..	7 55	..	..	..	..	4 50	..	..	..	..	1 5	8 45	4 50	..
	Liverpool	3 56	..	8 23	..	..	1 25	..	5 19	..	..	..	..	1 34	9 14	5 19	..
	Fairfield	4 18	..	8 32	..	..	1 40	..	5 28	..	..	..	..	1 43	9 23	5 28	..
Richmond Line.	Richmond	..	..	6 40	..	..	..	..	3 30	..	..	..	..	11 45	7 25	3 30	..
	Windsor	..	..	6 58	..	..	..	..	3 48	..	..	..	..	12 3	7 43	3 48	..
	Mulgrave	..	..	7 10	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	..	..	..	12 15	7 55	4 0	..
	Riverstone	..	..	7 34	..	..	..	..	4 24	..	..	..	..	12 39	8 19	4 24	..
	Blacktown ......Arrival	..	..	8 13	..	..	..	..	5 3	..	..	..	..	1 20	9 0	5 3	..
Great Western Line.	Penrith	3 0	..	7 45	..	..	..	..	4 35	..	..	..	..	12 55	8 35	4 35	..
	South Creek	3 25	..	7 58	..	..	..	..	4 48	..	..	..	..	1 8	8 48	4 48	..
	Rooty Hill	3 42	..	8 7	..	..	..	..	4 57	..	..	..	..	1 18	..	..	..
	Blacktown	4 0	..	8 20	..	..	..	..	5 10	..	..	..	..	1 26	9 6	5 6	..
	Parramatta	4 25	7 55	8 38	..	11 15	2 5	3 0	5 28	..	..	7 30	..	1 46	9 27	5 27	6 15
Great Southern Line.	Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	4 50	8 0	8 48	..	11 21	2 13	3 5	5 48	..	..	7 35	..	1 58	9 37	5 43	6 20
	Haslem Creek	..	8 6	..	..	11 27	..	3 13	5 53	..	..	7 43	..	..	9 46	..	6 26
	Homebush	..	8 14	..	9 10	11 35	..	3 22	..	5 0	6 0	7 52	..	..	9 54	5 55	6 33
	Burwood	..	8 19	9 5	9 13	11 39	2 27	3 26	6 3	5 4	6 4	7 56	12 30	2 13	9 59	5 58	6 36
	Ashfield	..	8 25	..	9 18	11 45	2 33	3 32	..	5 8	6 8	8 2	12 34	2 18	10 5	6 4	6 43
	Petersham	..	8 31	..	9 23	11 51	2 39	3 38	..	5 13	6 13	8 8	12 39	2 25	10 11	6 10	6 48
	Newtown	..	8 36	..	9 27	11 55	2 43	3 41	..	5 17	6 17	8 11	12 43	2 30	10 15	6 15	6 52
	Sydney	5 40	8 45	9 25	9 35	12 5	2 50	3 47	6 20	5 25	6 25	8 17	12 50	2 36	10 26	6 25	7 0

(*†6: On Saturdays this Train will not run. Saturday: Saturday Trains (Additional.))

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down Trains* from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate Stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 6 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

Stations.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. p.m.	Goods. a.m.	Sunday passenger a.m.	Sunday passenger p.m.
Trains leave—						
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 0	7 15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7	7 20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25	7 30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52	7 47	3 52
East Maitland ......Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ......Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland ....Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5	9 11	5 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 45	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Stations.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 30	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 48	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 25	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland ....Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland ....Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ......Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ....Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 26	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

Stations.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Morpeth	8 0	12 20	4 5	11 10	8 0	4 5
East Maitland	8 50	12 59	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Morpeth	9 0	1 10	4 55	5 35	9 0	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by Signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

DEGOTARDI'S Sydney Printing House, Robinhood-lane.—Cheap and elegant Lithographic and Letterpress Printing.

POPPENHAGEN'S HOTEL, corner of Clarence and Barrack streets, Sydney. FREDERICK POPPENHAGEN begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the public in general that he has opened the above hotel, and hopes that by constant attention and civility, he will merit a share of public support.

THE AMENDING LAND ACT, 1865. — THIRD SERIES of AGRICULTURAL AREAS proclaimed by the Governor in Council as OPEN for SELECTION and LEASING.

Land Office where open.	Date when first open.	Name of Area.	Extent in Acres.
Hamilton	28th June	Moorwinstowe	20,552
Ditto	30th „	Mooree	17,465
Ditto	3rd July	Snodgrass	15,834
Ditto	4th „	Bahgallan	22,522
Ditto	5th „	Koolomert	19,624
Stawell	16th „	Gampola	19,360
Ditto	19th „	Callawadda	32,182
Ditto	20th „	Kirkella	23,504
Ararat	14th „	Lispower	11,065
Ditto	14th „	Glen Thomson	8,359
Sale	28th „	Moormurng	34,558
Portland	16th „	Dunmore	14,909
Geelong	8th „	Jan Juc	18,268
Port Albert	15th „	Bruthen	22,944
Ditto	16th „	Daphman	22,070
Wangaratta	17th „	Estcourt	22,389
Ditto	17th „	Esmond	5,569
Chiltern	16th „	Totara	1,757
Omeo	12th „	Omeo	9,656
Castlemaine	12th „	Cobaw	12,711
Sandhurst	14th „	Burnewang	24,195
Ballaarat	16th „	Higinbotham	6,544

On the above dates the land office will be open at nine a.m., and remain open till ten a.m., and will not be re-opened during the day.

AREAS OPEN AT HAMILTON.
Lindsay Clarke, Esq., Land Officer.

MOORWINSTOWE.—Situated from 2 to 8 miles south of the township of Harrow, on the Glenelg, watered by that river, the Pigeon Ponds, and numerous tributaries.

MOOREE.—Situated from 4 to 10 miles south-west from the township of Harrow, on the Glenelg, watered by that river, the Pigeon Ponds, and other tributaries.

SNODGRASS.—Situated south of the river Wannon, from 8 to 16 miles south-westerly from Hamilton.

BAHGALLAH.—Situated immediately west and south of the township of Casterton, at the junction of the Wannon with the Glenelg, watered by the Glenelg and tributaries.

KOOLOMERT.—Situated from 10 to 16 miles south-westerly from Harrow on the Glenelg, watered by the Chetwynd River and tributaries.

AREAS OPEN AT STAWELL.
G. W. Fitzsimons, Esq., Land Officer.

GAMPOLA.—Situated immediately south of the township of Glenorchy, on the Wimmera River, distant from Stawell from 6 to 12 miles, watered by the Wimmera and swamps.

CALLAWADDA.—Situated from 4 to 10 miles eastward, and from 5 to 14 miles north-easterly from Glenorchy, on the Wimmera, watered by the Richardson River and its tributaries.

KIRKELLA.—Situated from 4 to 10 miles south-easterly from Glenorchy, and from 4 to 11 miles northerly from Stawell, watered by the Wimmera River, the Concongella Creek and other tributaries of that river.

AREAS OPEN AT ARARAT.
Cape Webster, Esq., Land Officer.

LISPOWER.—Situated on the west side of the River Hopkins, 20 miles south-westerly from Ararat, watered by swamps.

GLEN THOMSON.—Situated on the west side of the River Hopkins, 30 miles south-westerly from Ararat, watered by tributaries of the Hopkins River.

AREA OPEN AT SALE.
W. T. Dawson, Esq., Land Officer.

MOORMURNG.—Situated immediately south and west of the township of Bairnsdale, watered by swamps and numerous creeks falling into the lakes.

AREA OPEN AT PORTLAND.
W. A. Moore, Esq., Land Officer.

DUNMORE.—Situated between Darlot's Creek and the Eumeralla River south of Mount Eccles, 20 miles north-easterly from Portland, watered by those streams.

AREA OPEN AT GEELONG.
Robert Rede, Esq., Land Officer.

JAN JUC.—Situated on the shores of Bass's Straits, from 14 to 20 miles south-westerly from Geelong, watered by heads of Spring Creek and Salt Creek.

AREAS OPEN AT PORT ALBERT.
W. R. Belcher, Esq., Land Officer.

BRUTHEN.—Situated from 8 to 16 miles north-easterly from Port Albert, watered by Bruthen Creek and its tributaries.

DARRIMAN.—Situated from 16 to 28 miles north-easterly from Port Albert, watered by Tom's Creek its and tributaries.

AREAS OPEN AT WANGARATTA.
A. L. Ely, Esq., Land Officer.

ESTCOURT.—Situated from 6 to 12 miles north-easterly from Wangaratta.

ESMOND.—Situated at the junction of the Ovens River with the Murray on the west bank of the Ovens, 25 miles north-westerly from Wangaratta.

AREA OPEN AT CHILTERN.
J. A. Mulligan, Esq., Land Officer.

TOTARA.—Situated 8 miles northerly from Chiltern, on the south side of the River Murray.

AREA OPEN AT OMEO.
T. W. Cooper, Esq., Land Officer.

OMEO.—Situated immediately south and west of the Omeo Plain.

AREA OPEN AT CASTLEMAINE.
Thomas Couchman, Esq., Land Officer.

COBAW.—Situated 12 miles north-easterly from Castlemaine, watered by Mosquito and Myrtle Creeks.

AREA OPEN AT SANDHURST.
John Hamlet Taylor, Esq., Land Officer.

BURNEWANG.—On the east side of the Campaspe River, from 20 to 30 miles north-easterly from Sandhurst, and extending from Rochester southerly about 20 miles.

AREA OPEN AT BALLAARAT.
Thomas Adair, Esq., Land Officer.

HIGINBOTHAM.—Situated on on the east side of the Fiery Creek, eastward from the township of Streatham, and 12 miles west of Skipton, watered by swamps.

Plans and all other necessary information may be obtained at the Crown Lands Office, Latrobe-street West, Melbourne, and at the various District Survey Offices.

J. M. GRANT,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Office of Lands and Survey,
Melbourne, 9th May, 1865.

General Post Office, Adelaide,
11th May, 1865.

TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this office, until Monday, the 3rd July, at noon, for the conveyance, by steam packet, of the English Mails between Adelaide and King George's Sound, for seven months, commencing with the September homeward mail.

The tenders to state the tonnage and horse-power of the steamer proposed to be employed; and satisfactory sureties will be required that the steamer will be at the disposal of the Government, and ready, if necessary, to start on the 24th of every month.

The steamer, if required, must call at the Glenelg Jetty both outwards and inwards, and for the mails inwards must wait their arrival at King George's Sound.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether English, Colonial, or Foreign.

The vessel and fittings, as to boats, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General; and the crew must include a sufficient number to man a boat efficiently for transhipping the mails if necessary.

The vessel will be required to convey any officers of the Post Office free of charge.

Accommodation must be afforded for closing a supplementary outward mail on board while in the river; and the vessel must heave-to, if required, for the officers engaged in so doing to land, per mail boat, outside the lightship.

The space allotted for the mails, as also the accommodation for closing the supplementary mail, must be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General; and no person must be allowed access to the place in which the mails are deposited.

While employed in conveying the mails, the vessel must not be engaged in any service (such as towing vessels, &c.) which would retard her passage; and in the case of the inward mails, they must be landed before any person can be allowed to board or leave the vessel, except the pilot. Should any of these stipulations be violated, the contractor shall forfeit a sum of ten pounds for each offence, such sum to be deducted from the following instalment due to the contractor.

The contractor will be required to take all risk of delay through the non-arrival of the ocean steamer, as no claim will be allowed for demurrage.

If, from stress of weather, or any other cause, the contractor shall fail to put the mails on board the ocean steamer at King George's Sound, the whole of the subsidy apportioned for that trip shall be forfeited, provided always that that the South Australian mails shall have been placed on board within twenty-four hours of the ocean packet's departure from Hobson's Bay.

The Government reserve the power to terminate this contract at any time during the seven months, if the service should not be performed satisfactorily, or if the Government should decide on discontinuing the same, upon giving three months' notice of their intention; or in the event of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers discontinuing to call at King George's Sound, the Government to have the right of terminating this contract immediately.

The amount of contract will be paid in monthly instalments, in accordance with the Treasury regulations.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond, in double the amount of the tender, for the due performance of the contract.

The contractor will also be required to execute an agreement for the due performance of the contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked on the left hand corner, "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails between Adelaide and King George's Sound."

J. W. LEWIS, Postmaster-General.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Fire Insurance at current rates.
Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.
The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | SURVEYOR.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Rates, and all information, on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company is now prepared to accept Marine risks, at current rates. By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.
Sydney, May 17th.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank is now open for the transaction of ordinary banking business at Wellington, in this colony, under the management of Mr. WILLIAM COWPER.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 14th June, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
At BALMAIN.—Next door to the School of Arts, Darling-street.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BOURKE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

CHARLES KIDMAN, Grocer, South Head Road. C. KIDMAN having commenced the manufacture of all kinds of biscuits and confectionery, invites the attention of the public to the superior quality of the articles manufactured by him.

C. K. has always relied on small profits and quick returns, and he is determined, in this new branch of his trade, to carry out fully the principles of free trade by supplying the very best article at the lowest possible price. The public are invited to try the biscuits and confectionery manufactured at C. K.'s establishment, at the top of South Head Road, where every kind of biscuit and confectionery can be purchased, of the best quality, and at the lowest price.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER.
Circular Quay, 7th June.

SYDNEY AUCTION ROOMS, 156, Pitt-street (between King and Hunter streets). Messrs. CHANDLER and CO., Auctioneers, Valuators, and Commission Agents, have REMOVED to the above extensive and centrally situated premises (late Frith and Payten's), where they have very superior accommodation for sales by auction (or otherwise) of household furniture, engraving, oil paintings, books, plate, jewellery, fancy goods, carriages, and general merchandise, and they trust by strict attention to the interests of their constituents and promptitude in rendering account sales, to obtain a fair share of patronage and support.
Liberal cash advances on all property for sale. Auction sales at private residences faithfully conducted. Valuations and inventories accurately made.
N.B.—The utmost care taken of all property in their charge.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Gentlemen's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Working Men's Bath open daily from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

"But the bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than to the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine. The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more every day persuaded by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans who use the Turkish Bath are almost free from consumption, while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to that disease."—Dr. BAXTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish Bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, physician to the Sultan.

SHAW'S Rheumatic and Gout Specific; it never fails. In bottles, 2s 6d. SHAW, Chemist, 70, King-street.

ESTABLISHED 23 years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted; teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar; children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ELIXIR OF ROSES.—A refreshing wash for the mouth, teeth, and gums, in bottles from 2s. 6d. to £1 per bottle. Dr. J. EMANUEL'S Dental Surgery, Pitt-street North.

O'NEILL'S SUGAR-COATED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, carefully prepared from the recipe of an eminent English physician, are quite free from mercury, and in all cases effect a certain and speedy cure of liver complaint, constipation, nervousness, headache, indigestion, or bile; as a purifier of the blood they are invaluable. In bottles, 1s, 2s, and 5s; post, 1s 2d, 2s 4d, and 5s 6d. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist, &c., corner of Pitt and King streets.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Diseases Checked.—Indigestion, palpitation, shortness of breath, flatulency, and costiveness are the forerunners of many diseases, all of which may be guarded against by an early and judicious use of these Pills, which remove every impurity. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

CAUTION.—COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Fraudulent imitations of these celebrated pills are in circulation, having the stamp, bills, and labels all counterfeited. Some of these counterfeits have the stamp printed with a full stop after the word "OFFICE," and are wrapped with one bill only, the boxes lined purple or red, and the pills themselves irregular in form, with indentations on their surface. The GENUINE have no stop after the word "office" on the Government stamp; they are wrapped with two bills, the boxes are white inside, and the pills are perfectly globular in form, and present no indentations whatever. May be had of Messrs. ROW and Messrs. NORRIE and BROWN, both of Pitt-street, Sydney.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Thousands of children are carried off annually by diseases proceeding from inattention during the period of dentition, which is an era in infantile life of the greatest importance. Much trouble and loss of rest may be saved by administering the SOOTHING POWDERS, which never fail to alleviate the most distressing symptoms, and are perfectly safe to children of the most tender age.
The striking improvement in the health of those children who have taken the Soothing Powders has induced the proprietors to make them generally known.
Price, 1s. per packet, and can be forwarded per post.
Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 534, George-street, Sydney.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine are so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy every offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS and Mattresses, from 25s. each, at R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

WEIGHBRIDGES, Bankers' Scales and Weights, for SALE. JOHN BAIN, Scalemaker, 17, Park-st.

TONIC BITTERS.—WATERS' QUININE WINE is, without exception, the most palatable and wholesome bitter in existence; an efficient tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant; it has this great advantage over all other bitters, that while they are generally injurious to the system, this is most beneficial, increasing appetite, and strengthening digestion. To those whose system is relaxed by extreme climate it is invaluable, giving vigour and imparting a tone to the most impaired. To be had of merchants and storekeepers. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Ask for "Waters'" Quinine Wine. *** Orders to be made payable by London houses.

WATT'S PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, or IRISH MOSS.—The rapidly increasing demand for the above most valuable medicine has induced several persons to introduce a preparation under the head of Caragheen; and in order that no mistake or disappointment should occur the proprietors beg to inform the public that upon the label round each bottle are the words "Pectoral Oxymel of Caragheen, or Irish Moss," at the bottom of each the signature of the proprietors, without which none are genuine, and to copy which is forgery. To be had only from Messrs. Elliott, Brothers, and Messrs. J. and E. Row, Wholesale Druggists, Pitt-street; Mr. Pinhey, and Messrs. Norrie and Brown, Pitt-street; Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Senior, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Watson, Mr. Henry, George-street; Mr. C. Finch, King-street; Mr. Randerson, Market-street, and the proprietors, A. J. WATT and CO., Apothecaries Hall, 584, George-street, Sydney.

ELEGANT Cut and Embossed Stained Glass Corners and Borders, in ruby and blue, for hall doors, French lights, and staircases, windows, a choice assortment. Embossing on glass done to any design. W. and W. AYTON, Plain and Ornamental Glaziers, Painters, &c., 373, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN BEDDING WAREHOUSE. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM.

MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM.

MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM.

MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

DRAWING and DINING ROOM FURNITURE. —Persons commencing housekeeping, or making additions thereto, are invited to visit the Furnishing Establishment of T. MOORE, 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near the School of Arts. The stock consists of a large and varied assortment of new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description and 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. ☞ Observe the address—T. MOORE'S Furniture, Iron Bedstead, and Bedding Warehouse, 337 and 339, Pitt-street, near the School of Arts.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wasting time by rubbing the clothes at the "washing tub," use the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER. Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold by all storekeepers, in penny packets; and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

M'CARROLL, CUMBERLAND STREET.—
M'Carroll's heard, but not without surprise,
He's going to join the league and make a rise.
Report has said at length they've made him "right,"
But that's as false as saying black is white.
All things they've tried and said to get his name;
But no—his printed prices stand the same.
To make a rise in winter on the poor
Would never prosper, M'Carroll feels quite sure,
Unless it's by compulsion's force,
Why, then he'd have no other course.
But as it is, let other butchers plead
M'Carroll says there' not the slightest need;
He'll do no wrong against the labouring man,
Nor join with others—no, he never can.
He lives himself, and hard he labours too;
The honest workman—let him live too.
A class of butchers, though they may be strong,
To press on labour is a thing that's wrong,
And one to which, with all its gold and gain,
Shall never tarnish Phil. M'Carroll's name.
And now again the public need not fear
Because the wholesale market runs so dear.
M'Carroll says, and which he'll fully show,
That he alone will keep the prices low.
When stock was cheap, then, with his usual thought,
He saw this crisis, and he went and bought.
All other butchers now must pay so high
That competition for the winter's all gone by.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Spice beef	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Round beef, cooked	3d
By whole or half sheep	3d	German sausage	4d
Mutton chops	3½d	Black pudding	3d
Rump steak	3d	Beef sausage	1½d
Beef steak	1d	Pork ditto	6d
Boiling beef	1d	Legs of pork	5d
Corned beef	1d	Loins of pork	6d
Best ribs of roast beef	2d	Veal	3d
Sirloin ditto	3d	Suet	5d
Hind quarter beef	2d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Fore quarter beef	1½d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
White pudding	4d	Brawn	8d
Ox tongues, each	1s 3d	Tripe	4d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, close to the watch-house.

FOR SALE.—
Portland cement
Castor oil
Coir rope
Soda ash
Tartaric acid
Congou tea, in half-chests
Lobsters, in 1-lb. tins
Red herrings, in half-barrels
French beans
Boots (watertights)
Guns, cartridges, &c., &c.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

FLOUR and WHEAT for SALE, to land ex Albert William.
Chilian Wheat and Flour, prime quality.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and JAMS. The Subscribers have on SALE:—
FLOUR—Beeby and Dunstan's superfine extra silk-dressed
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed household
Kruger's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Dawson's fine
Johnstone's seconds
Allen's superfine
Booth's superfine.
JAMS.—Glen Ewin, and Moore Farm, well got up in 1-lb. and 2lb. tins; quality first-class, in assorted cases, for the trade.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Pitt-street North.

CHILIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR, ex Bogota.—
8000 bushels prime new wheat
200 tons new flour, 100 lb. bags
150 ditto new flour, 50 lb. bags
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and FLOUR—For SALE,
5000 bushels Onkaparinga wheat
Hart's superfine silk-dressed flour
Hart's households and seconds
Bowman's superfine silk-dressed flour.
For SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BONNIOT'S COGNAC case BRANDY, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED, best new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 14 to 26 ounces; Nails and Rods, Pitch and Tar, Sheathing Felt, Navy Oakum, Rosin, Peacock's Paint, White Zinc Paint, White Lead; Oils, boiled, raw, and colza; Turpentine, Whiting, Bright Varnish, Soft Soap, Paperhangings, Window Glass, Gold Leaf, Glue, Coppers, Paints and Colours, &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

POTATOES.—100 tons Brown's River, in bags ex Agnes Jessie, from Launceston, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—To Market Gardeners and others.—Ash Leaf Kidneys, on SALE at L. MORAN'S, Victoria Wharf.

ORANGE TREES for SALE.—3000 Orange Trees, one and two years old, at one and two shillings apiece. Mrs. MEIKLE, Ryde, Parramatta River.

ORANGE TREES.—About 100 Seedlings, six years' growth from choice fruit, will be sold at MOORE'S Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, in lots of half-a-dozen each, on MONDAY, 26th instant, at noon. No reserve.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheapest house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-st.

TURTLES, TURTLES.—For SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. C. BROWN, 95, Sussex-street.

LATHES.—Iron Bed Lathes; sets of 6, 7, 8 in. Lathe Heads, complete, for SALE.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

BLASTING and CANNISTER POWDER, now landing ex Coya and other vessels.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS and others.—Hall's BRICK-MACHINE, capable of producing from 6000 to 10,000 bricks per day, for SALE.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, by JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.
Oakum, pitch, tar, resin, Manila and Europe rope
Tarpaulins, proof coil chain, screw shackles
Sheet lead, sheet zinc, ships' lanterns
Boiled, raw, and colza oils; white zinc paint, turpentine
Bluestone, lamp black.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-street.

BLASTING POWDER, for SALE by P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacks. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

ROCK SALT, medium sized lumps, in new 3-bushel sacks. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

SALT.—Liverpool and St. Ube's, in English oak navy tierces. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

FINE Dairy SALT, in 1 cwt., and 2 cwt. bags. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

EXCELLENT Dinner Sherry and Port, 24s per dozen, 10s. 6d. per gallon. R. LAMB and CO., 147, Pitt-st.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES.—The undersigned being appointed sole AGENT, is in receipt of direct shipments, and prepared to supply the trade.
S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

TO INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.—GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT.
The only genuine parcel in the market, now landing, and for SALE by
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.—FOR SALE, by the Undersigned,—Twenty-four hogsheads dark and fourteen hogsheads pale Brandy.
WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

VINEGAR, Blacking, Syrups, and Cordials. D. J. MONK, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

BEST Newcastle COAL 18s 6d to 22s 6d per ton, delivered. GEORGE PINNER, 54, New Pitt-st.

COALS, Wood, Breeze, and Charcoal at all times obtainable at E. Holloway's, Albion Wharf, Sussex-st.

COALS, from 20s. per ton and upwards; charcoal, coke, and stove wood. R. KING, Circular Quay.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS.—Coal, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, at reduced prices; Billet-wood, cut by steam for the trade and others, to any length required, at 2s per ton.

GALVANIZED corrugated and plain iron, guttering, tubing, &c. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

MARBLE Chimney Pieces; large stock, from £4 to £45 each. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BLASTING POWDER, best quality; patent tape fuse. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

EMPTY CASES, zinc lined, for SALE. MASON, BROTHERS, 15, Bridge-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

800,000 FEET American Pine, of every description, and Colonial Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

OARS, OARS.—1000 Ash Oars, 10 feet to 20 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

PITCH PINE, T. and G., a small lot; Shingles, Palings, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SPARS.—Round Spars of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—Two very superior 14 h. p. high-pressure Beam Engines, with Flour Mill Machinery for 2 pairs 4-feet stones.
JOSEPH MATHER, Bathurst-street Engine Works.

FOR SALE, 8-horse-power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete, and in good working order. Apply to Mr. JOHN BAASS, care of Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street; or to Mr. AINSWORTH, York-street; JONES and CO., Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, a 8-horse power STEAM ENGINE, with connecting shafts for sawing. Apply Farrelly's Whf.

MERCANTILE Business, in New Zealand, for SALE. The undersigned is authorised to treat for the disposal of an excellent and long-established business in one of the settled districts of New Zealand. It is in full working order and possesses peculiar attractions for a man of energy and thorough business habits. To principals only full particulars will be supplied. A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE, doing a good business, with furniture and billiard-bagatelle boards, to be SOLD a bargain. Possession given this week. Apply at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TWO VALUABLE CATTLE STATIONS in New South Wales; also, several excellent SHEEP and CATTLE PROPERTIES in Queensland, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

CHEAP LAND, fronting main Parramatta Road, close to Sydney University. W. Redman, York-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

To Dairymen, Private Families, and others.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Peter Hunter to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, next, at 2 o'clock,
12 head milch cows, springers, heifers, and steers, and one well bred bull, from the Goulburn district.

Horse Sale, THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Hackneys
Light harness horses
Cart horses
Vehicles, saddles, and bridles.

Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, THIS DAY, Monday.

BURT and CO. are instructed by George Holmes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Monday, at half-past 2 o'clock,
100 head fat cattle, a prime lot.

Beatson's Wollongong Horses.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. A. Beatson, Wollongong, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
8 first-class saddle and harness horses; they are all well broken, in first-rate condition, fit for immediate use, and described as a fine upstanding lot of fresh young horses.
☞ On view on Tuesday.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from A. Bell, Esq. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
126 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots, represented very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from W. Richardson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
2300 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Under Distraint for Rent.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 82, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo,
Superior household furniture, consisting of chiffonieres, chairs, tables, couches, bedsteads, chest drawers, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

To Publicans, Dealers, and others Furnishing.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. George Balmes, who is retiring from business, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 27th, at 12 noon, on the premises, Venour's, Hero of Waterloo, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road,
Beer fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, ales, cordials, 2 bagatelle tables and fittings; household furniture, consisting of chiffonieres, tables, pictures, chairs, sofas, &c.; chaff-cutter, weighing-machines, corn-crackers, harness, &c.

In the Insolvent Estate of H. Francis.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 6, Thurlow-terrace, Bourke street, opposite Baptist's Gardens,
Superior household furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, sideboards, couches, chest drawers, bedsteads, &c., kitchen utensils, and sundries.

WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

J. A. THOMPSON will sell by auction, at 54, New Pitt-street,
Bolts of canvas, from Nos. 1 to 6
Rope
Ship's handspikes
2 medicine chests and drugs
1 mahogany ditto
Flour
Salt pork
Ditto beef
Lot sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

The Glanmire Diggings.

Household Furniture.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects from three dwelling-houses, the owners proceeding to the new diggings.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

The Regular Monday's Sale, at the Labour Bazaar. Established 1840.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Bagatelle Table, Office Desk, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A large assortment of household furniture and effects, comprising—
Hair and leather-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Loo, dining, and other tables
Chiffonieres, sideboards, meat-safes
Chests drawers, wardrobes
Double and single washstands and services
Toilet tables, towel horses, and toilet glasses
Wood and iron bedsteads and cots
Hair and other mattresses, palliasses
Feather beds, pillows, blankets, &c.
Carpets, hearth-rugs, matting, and oilcloth
Fenders and fireirons, clocks, ornaments, &c.
Chimney glasses, oil paintings and engravings
Kitchen dressers and cooking stoves
Crockery, china, and glassware
Plated cruetstands, teapots, &c.
One 10-feet bagatelle table, complete
Large office desk
Patent chaffcutter, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, City Inn, Kent-street, between King and Erskine streets,
Bar fittings, counter, beer engine, measures, and sundry furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Crockery Ware Dealers, Private Parties, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, on the Premises, Clarence-street, back of the Lyceum Theatre, at 2 o'clock,
3 crates of assorted crockery ware; gold and silver watches, gold rings, gold and silver guards, &c.
Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. James, pawnbroker, Castlereagh-street, to sell by auction, at their Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges specified as under:—
1864.
August—1, child's robe.
September—5, silk dress pieces, mantle, and basket of knives and electro-plated forks; 11, velvet mantle; 15, diamond ring.
October—20, 2 dresses and table cover.
November—16th, 9 shirts, drawers, and 3 flannels; 19th, black cloth trousers; 21st, shawl and parasol; 22nd, dress; 23rd, gold ear-rings; 24th, Enfield rifle, open geneva 24223 and gold albert; 25th, diamond ring; 26th, 5 sheets; 28th, open silver lever 129.
December—3rd, dress; 4th, gold chain and locket, baby's cloak, and crimean shirt; 5th, gold pin, and ear-rings, poncho; 6th, shawl; 9th, 3 sheets and table cloth; 13th, cloth sac coat and trousers; 16th, dress, cloth trousers, 4 sheets and table cloth; 17th, bundle linen; 19th, sac coat, field glass; 22nd, silk dress; 27th, open silver lever 347 and heavy gold curb chain, cloth trousers; 30th, gold albert, gold necklet, and ring.
1865.
January—3rd, sac coat, and vest, skirt and jacket; 4th, trousers and vest; 6th, hunting silver lever 1631; 7th, silk skirt; 9th, over coat, open gold geneva 19201, and gold ring; 10th, silk umbrella; 11th, coffee-pot and shawl, table-cover, pair gold ear-rings; 13th, pair trousers, 2 pair blankets; 18th, trousers and vest, 3 sheets and nightgown, gold nugget ring; 21st, cloth sac coat and vest, gold ring; 23rd, black shawl; 24th, sundry linen, 5 sheets, nightgown, &c., 3 pictures; 25th, hunting geneva 10928; 27th, petticoat; 30th, mantle, dress, ring and petticoat.
February—4th, sundry linen; 8th, coat and vest; 10th, opera glasses; 13th, 10 pairs sheets, &c.; 16th, counterpane and blanket; 18th, hunting silver lever (33490) and albert, trousers and shirt; 20th, silk mantle, silk dress and linen; 25th, silk mantle; sundry silver, gold hunting lever 57333, overcoat.
March—1st, 3 pair boots; 5th, 5 sheets and linen; 7th, riding whip and linen; 8th, black silk dress and parasol, silk dress; 9th, 3 gold rings; 12th, hunting geneva (13537) and 3 rings; 13th, tablecloth; 14th, small clock, lace shawl; 16th, cloth coat and trousers, marcella quilt, 4 sheets, gold chain; 17th, gold albert, open gold geneva (13491) and chain; 20th, gold chain, 2 gold rings, silk dress and shawl, 4 sheets and night gowns, dressing-case; 21st, 8 moulding planes.

MONDAY'S (26th June) Regular Sale, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Piano, Wardrobe, Bookcase, Chests of Drawers, Chiffoniers, Horsehair Sofas, Couches, Sideboards, Telescope Dining Table, Loo Tables, Marble Washstands, Marble Dressing Tables, Pier and Toilet Glasses, Easy Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Feather Beds, China, Glass, Platedware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Also,
A first-class Gig, Spring-van, Russell's Stove, Mangle, Counters, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

N.B.—Mr. H. D. Cockburn will for the future personally conduct the Monday's sales.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Flynn.

MONDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee, by order of the Court, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry household furniture.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

TUESDAY, 27th June, at 12 o'clock.

Two Brick Cottages.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 27th June, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises,
Two snug brick cottages, situated in Botany-street, Waterloo Estate, opposite the Storm King Public-house, 90 x 40 feet, and a good well of water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises, 396, George-street, near the General Post Office.

The superior and extensive Photographic Business of Messrs. Liddel and Blitz, Photographic Artists.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Messrs. Liddel and Blitz to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 396, George-street,
The whole of the magnificent unrivalled cameras and lenses, back grounds, polished plate, quantity and variety of frames, and all chemicals and materials essential to the business.
N.B.—The business has been established for four years, and situated in the best part of the colony, and the light cannot be surpassed by any gallery in the colony. The proprietors are selling in consequence of leaving the colony. The rent is nominal. Also,
The furniture.
The whole of the above will be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1473768

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock.

Household Furniture, Table Linen, Bed Linen, Blankets, Stoves, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Messrs. Ardern and Edmondson to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock, on the upper part of the business Premises, King-street,
The whole of the household furniture (in consequence of these gentlemen giving up housekeeping for their employees), comprising
Horsehair sofas, wardrobe, chiffoniere, iron bedsteads, horsehair mattresses, chairs, tables, washstands, large Russell and other stoves, crockery, platedware, a quantity of superior table linen, bed linen, blankets, curtains, cooking utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

On TUESDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers, Shippers, and others.

26 Cases First-class English Manufactured Furniture.
Just landed ex Cornwallis, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant drawing-room suites, in walnut wood, covered in damask, consisting of 6 chairs, 1 easy chair, 1 victoria chair, 1 lounge
Oval and octagonal shaped loo tables
Card and occasional tables
Fancy work tables, forming card, chess, and backgammon tables
Walnut chiffonieres, with marble tops and plate glass doors
Birch folding chairs, with and without arms
Commodes, horsehair, empty cases
Towel horses, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Professional Gentlemen and others.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Justice Milford.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, June 29th, at 11 o'clock,
A large and valuable library of law books, &c.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues may be obtained at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Boots and Shoes.

154 Packages ex late Arrivals.
All New and Seasonable Goods.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 26th June.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock, 154 packages boots and shoes, from favourite manufacturers. All new and seasonable goods.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Coulnakyle.

19 Packages Boots and Shoes.
More or less damaged.

Auction Sale, MONDAY, 26th June.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Coulnakyle,
EV—19 packages boots and shoes, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Leaf Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Coulnakyle.
Damaged by sea water.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Coulnakyle,
21 cases loaf sugar, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important to Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

Extensive auction sale of
Choice Congou Teas
Mauritius Sugars
Invoices of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.

TUESDAY, 27th June.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of shipment of choice congou teas, Mauritius sugars, invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Hysonskin Tea
216 Chests
160 Half-chests.

For Positively Unreserved Sale by Auction, on TUESDAY, 27th June.

To Country Buyers, Speculators, Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
No. 39—87 chests hysonskin
40—84 ditto ditto
41—45 ditto ditto
42—59 half-chests ditto
43—63 ditto ditto
44—38 ditto ditto.
Positively without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 27th June.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of oilmen's stores, comprising bottled fruits, 1-lb. jams, salad oil, castor oil, blue, mustard, starch, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Fine Ration, Counter, and Crystal Samples.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 27th June.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
8—100 bags
Z—210 ditto
31—105 ditto
6—331 ditto
3—155 ditto
20—143 ditto
11— 60 ditto
4—123 ditto.
The above include some fine samples of light counter sugars.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Jackson and Sons'
Homan and Co.'s
Bostock's (all sorts).

On TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, 93 trunks of boots and shoes, all suitable goods.
Terms at sale.

Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed ex Coya, and Cornwallis.

THURSDAY, 29th,
FRIDAY, 30th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed as above.
Terms, liberal.

Damaged Boots and Shoes, and Harness Leather.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Dartmouth, Davis, master, from London; and Ex John Duthie, C. Duthie, master, from London.

On TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 27th instant,
Ex Dartmouth,
JRC,
10—1 trunk women's and children's kid boots, slightly
11—1 ditto women's kid, E.S. ditto
12—1 ditto ditto, ditto
13—1 ditto ditto, ditto
14—1 ditto ditto, ditto.
Ex John Duthie,
C&S over S in diamond,
2—1 trunk women's kid, E.S., ditto
3—1 ditto ditto, ditto
5—1 ditto maids', ditto.
And at 12 o'clock,
Ex Westburn,
HP,
540—4 dozen calf kids, ditto
4 ditto ditto, sound
3 ditto kid seals, ditto
541—8 ditto memels, slightly
545—2 pairs harness backs, ditto
2 ditto brown ditto and 2 pairs brown reins, ditto
3 ditto brown belt and skirt ditto, ditto
580-15 ditto black harness backs
7 ditto brown ditto, ditto.
All more or less slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 27th June.

To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.

Thirty Cases Hats and Caps.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of 30 cases hats and caps, comprising
Boys' black felt Young England hats
Ditto drab ditto Eton ditto, No. 44
Ditto ditto and black Rugbie's 1, 1½ inch brim
Ditto ditto ditto Harrows, No. 44
Men's ditto ditto Continentals, 60 H.C.
Ditto ditto Brightons, 70 S.C.
Ditto black ditto, 70 S.C.
Ditto ditto and drab Domararians, 60 H.C.
Ditto drab, slate, and mouse stitched Canadians
Ditto, ditto, ditto Cavours, No. 3, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 27th June.

To Drapers
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery and ready-made clothing, comprising
20, 24, and 27 inch black glace
Worked jaconet edgings and flouncing
White and brown turkish towels
Linen huckaback ditto
White, pink, and green 96-inch mosquito net
Ditto and ditto dimity, harness books
6-4 and 7-4 fringed toilets
Fine and super cotton socks
Women's white cotton and thread hose
Men's brown and striped cotton half-hose
Maids' Spanish ditto ditto ditto hose
3, 4, and 4 ft. 6 inch brown silk umbrellas
4, and 4 ft. 6 inch alpaca and gingham ditto
Black mackintosh cloth capes
Ditto and white I. R. waterproof overcoats
Men's blue pilot reefers
Black and fancy doe trousers
Fancy and cheviot tweed ditto
Silk braid, needles, ribbons, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 30th June.

To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Private Buyers, and others.

Just Landed ex Queen of Nations, and Cornwallis.

☞ 10,000 Volumes of new and standard Works in every department of literature.
☞ Under instructions from the importers, for positively unreserved sale.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instruction from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10,000 volumes of standard works in every department of literature,
The following comprise a few of the authors:—

Alison	Speke
Whately	Carlyle
Combe	Guizot
Sala	Mayhew
Macaulay	Stephenson
Ainsworth	Beecher
Bulwer	Hans Busk
Dickens	Guthrie
Gleig	Trollope
Montgomery	Smiles
Sydney Smith	James
Thackeray	Steel
Albert Smith	Miller
Fairbairn	Wortley
Hood	Hanna
Gaskell	Philip Smith
Youatt	Scott
Motley	Tulloch
Wilson	Byron
Shakspeare	Josephus

&c., &c., &c.
☞ The auctioneers would particularly direct the attention of the trade, librarians, private buyers, and others to these extensive and well selected shipments of literature. They are instructed to sell without reserve.
☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation.

THIS DAY, Monday, 26th instant, 1865.

BOXING GLOVES
TOY PLATES
I. R. GUM RINGS.

Counter Weighing Machines.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,
The above goods.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 26th June, 1865.

STEEL PENS, PENHOLDERS
LETTER CLIPS, BILL FILES
TELESCOPE PENCILS, INKSTANDS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, 26th June, at 11,
The above goods.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th June, 1865.

JAPANNED LAMPS
BENCH SCREWS.

To Ironmongers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1865, at 11,
2 packages japanned lamps
1 ditto bench screws.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th June, 1865.

SAWS
Japanned Trays, Waiters, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1865, at 11,
2 cases hand cross-cut saws
2 ditto japanned trays, waiters, &c.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th June, 1865.

ASSORTED BRUSHWARE
DITTO COMBS.

To Fancy Warehousemen, Brush Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1865, at 11,
1 case assorted brushware
1 ditto ditto combs.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th June, 1865.

FANCY GOODS.
To Fancy Warehousemen and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1865, at 11,
5 packages fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 26th June, 1865.

ASSORTED TINWARE.

To Ironmongers, Tinmen, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th June, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
5 packages of assorted tinware, viz.,
Camp kettles, teapots, candlesticks
Oil bottles, baking and oval dishes
Tea canisters, colanders, dust pans. Also,
Portable washing stoves.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 27th June, 1865.

Debris of the late Fire on the premises of Davis Hayman, George-street.
TOBACCO
PIPES
CIGARS
CUTLERY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 27th June, 1865, at 11,
The above.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, CURRANTS, NUTS, PEELS, ALMONDS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1865, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, &c.
Terms at sale.

ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
DITTO GLASSWARE.

To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock,
Invoice of assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

The Barque BESSIE.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, by order of the Executors under the Will of the late Captain Gay.

MONDAY, 26th June.

To Merchants, Shipowners, and the Mercantile Community generally.

Register Tonnage, 264 tons
Length, 110 feet
Breadth, 24 feet 6
Depth, 15 feet 4.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Executors under the will of the late Captain Gay to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 11,
The fine barque "BESSIE."
The "Bessie" was built at Wallace, Nova Scotia, in 1854, of the very best materials, and is in first-rate order, and well found in sails, spars, rigging, ground tackle, boats, &c. She has great stowage capacity, the cabins being on deck.
The barque will be sold as she now lies in the port of Newcastle.
Her inventory can be seen, and any further desired particulars ascertained, on application to the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, George-street.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Pine Timber.
On Grafton Wharf.

MONDAY, 26th June.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.
For Unreserved Clearance Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3,
40,000 feet sawn Wide Bay pine
Comprising
T. and G. flooring boards, planed
Ceiling boards
Rough shelving ditto.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.

WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Coulnakyle, from London.
More or less damaged by sea water.

To Grocers and others.

Pint Pickles and Red Cabbage
Assorted Sauces
Table Vinegar
Jams, Salad Oil
Bottled Fruits.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
500 cases oilstores, H. and H. Ledger, all more or less damaged.
M in diamond,
291 to 300—100 cases pint assorted pickles, 3 dozen
391 to 440— 50 ditto pint red cabbage, 3 ditto
441 to 450— 10 ditto ½-pint assorted sauces, 6 ditto
451 to 480— 30 ditto Britannia table vinegar, 3 ditto
481 to 500— 20 ditto 1-lb. tins jams, 6 ditto
500 to 510— 10 ditto ½-pint salad oil, 6 ditto
511 to 560— 50 ditto assorted bottled fruits, 2 dozen
561 to 590— 10 ditto pint salad oil, 3 ditto
571-576— 6 ditto pint West India pickles, 2 ditto.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

Important Preliminary Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
General groceries
Provisions.
Terms at sale.

Sugar.

WEDNESDAY, 28th June.

To Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
750 bags Mauritius counter sugars.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, June 27th.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

On account of former purchaser.

Elegant Gilt Clocks, under glass shades
Cut Glass Decanters.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, on TUESDAY next,
4 gilt timepieces, glass shades
12 ditto ditto, with velvet stands
6 ditto, ditto, striking
3 dozen cut glass decanters.
☞ To be sold, without reserve, at risk of former purchaser.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, June 27th.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Maple Framed Engravings.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 154, Pitt-street (late Frith and Payten's), on TUESDAY next,
Six cases maple framed engravings, gilt moulding inside the glass. Sizes 35 x 40 to 46 x 36. Comprising all the most favourite subjects.
☞ Now on view at the Rooms.

TUESDAY, June 27th.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

Perfumery and Soaps.

On account of whom it may concern.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, on TUESDAY next,
42 dozen boxes assorted [illegible]
3 cases toilet soap, in fancy boxes, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

TUESDAY, June 27.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

Fancy Goods
Bead Bracelets
Stereoscopes
Papier Mache Goods
Toys
Concertinas
Plate Dressing Glasses
Gosnell's Perfumery
Ditto Soap (slightly damaged), &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A variety of the above goods, to close consignments.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

TUESDAY, June 27.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

To Hat and Cap Makers, Jewellers, Drapers, and others.
Gold and Silver Naval and Military Ornaments.

Ex Northam.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed by the consignee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, on TUESDAY next, if not previously disposed of privately,
Two cases gold and silver ornaments, consisting of
Gold and silver embroidered cap peaks
Ditto crowns, anchors, wreaths
Ditto stars, V.R.'s, cannons
Ditto bugles, badges
Ditto hat and cap bands, &c., &c.
Can be seen at the rooms.
No reserve, if offered at auction.

TUESDAY, June 27th.

At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

Table Cutlery
Pocket ditto
Scissors
Plated Forks and Spoons, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
300 dozen table knives and forks, in bone, buffalo, and horn handles
100 pairs carvers and forks
Also, an assorted invoice of pocket cutlery, scissors, plated forks, spoons, &c.
No reserve.

½ Sardines.
25 Cases, each 100.

To Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instruction to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 cases ½ sardines, each 100.
Terms, cash.

Split Peas,
100 Casks, each 2 cwt.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Albrolhos, ——, master, from Liverpool.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
JHS—100 casks split peas, each 2 cwt.
Terms, cash.

White Herrings
Red Herrings
Half-barrels, Kegs, and Cases.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
HD in diamond,
50 half-barrels white herrings
100 kegs ditto ditto
20 cases red herrings, each 2 dozen tins.
Just landed.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Vinegrowers' Pale Brandy.
10 Hogsheads
19 Quarter-casks.

For Positively Unreserved Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly important to
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Speculators
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 hogsheads Vinegrowers' pale brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Pott's No. 24 Vinegar.
100 Quarter-casks.

Now landing ex Cornwallis.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Cornwallis,
100 quarter-casks Pott's No. 24 vinegar, each 25 gallons.
Terms at sale.

1 lb. and 2 lb. Jams
Hora's half-pint Castor Oil
40 Cases

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGTON and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
14 cases Morton's 1 lb. jams, each 6 dozen tins
20 ditto Hill and Co.'s 2 lb. ditto, each 2 ditto
10 ditto Hora's half-pint castor oil, each 6 dozen.
Terms at sale.

Bass' Pyramid Ale
Porter and Co.'s Stout.
96 Cases.
Quarts, each 4 Dozen.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
55 cases Bass' Pyramid brand ale, each 4 dozen quarts
41 ditto Porter and Co.'s stout, each 4 dozen quarts.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Congou Teas
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Barclay and Co.'s Stout.
13 Cases, each 4 dozen quarts.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
13 cases Barclay's stout, each 4 dozen quarts.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Tupper and Co.'s Galvanised Corrugated Iron
46 Cases 24 and 26 gauge,
6, 7, and 8 feet lengths.
Hoop Iron
Tin Plates, IC, IX,
White Lead
Paints
Turpentine, &c.
Now landing ex Albrolhos.

To Ironmongers
To Builders
To Contractors
To Coopers
To Painters
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several large parcels of the above.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NEWTOWN.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the Newtown Road, to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th June, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, bedsteads, fenders, fire-irons, sofas, chiffoniere, chimney glass, Robinson's stove, safes, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES—(In Equity).
Between Richard Gorman, Plaintiff,
and
Rees Jones, Defendant.

THE TAEMAS RUN, on the MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER, together with 1000 (more or less) CATTLE.

Terms, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MASTER IN EQUITY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 28th JUNE,
The right, title, and interest of the above-named plaintiff and defendant as co-partners, of and in that well-known run, TAEMAS, situate on the MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER, and bounded on the east by that river, on the west by the eastern boundary line of W. E. Reilly's Narrargalleen Grant, on the south by the northern boundary line of the Cavan Run, and on the north by the MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER.
TAEMAS is situated about 12 miles from Yass on the public road to Tumut and Kiandra, and is well WATERED in the driest seasons, having about FIVE MILES of frontage to the RIVER MURRUMBIDGEE. The run is composed of open box ridges and honeysuckle, with limestone ridges.
With the Taemas Run will be sold
1000 (more or less) HEAD OF CATTLE, remarkably quiet, and including a great many milch cattle; also,
13 HEAD OF HORSES and 9 WORKING BULLOCKS.
*** Stores, tools, implements, &c., at the option of the purchaser, to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Attention is directed to the sale of this property, as affording an opportunity to secure a really valuable run, with a herd of good cattle. It is noteworthy that but few (if any) cattle have been removed from the run for the last three or four years, and that from the position of the run there is an excellent outlet for FAT CATTLE.

THE GEM OF DARLING POINT.

THE ESTATE OF AVOCA, subdivided into 13 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES, varying in extent from about a quarter of an acre to one and a half acre each.

Title unquestionable.
Terms liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th July,
THE ESTATE OF AVOCA, DARLING POINT.
*** This splendid property has just been most carefully surveyed and subdivided into building sites, great attention having been had to the topographical features, in order to make each block perfect in itself.
BLOCK No. 1 immediately adjoins Winslow, the property of Edward Wyld, Esq., and has a large frontage to the Darling Point Road. It has an area of about ONE AND A HALF ACRE, and is, beyond doubt, the finest building site on Darling Point.
BLOCK No. 2 adjoins No. 1, and has a frontage of about 150 feet to Darling Point Road, by a similar frontage to the Upper Yarranabee Road.
BLOCKS 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 have all frontages of from 100 feet to 150 feet to the Upper Yarranabee Road, and vary in extent from about a QUARTER OF AN ACRE to HALF AN ACRE EACH.
BLOCKS 5, 6, 10, and 11 front a reserved road, to which they have from 74 feet to 110 feet each, with an AREA OF UPWARDS OF A QUARTER OF AN ACRE EACH.
BLOCK No. 12 has a frontage of about 280 feet to the Yarranabee Road, and contains nearly THREE QUARTERS OF AN ACRE. Upon it stands AVOCA COTTAGE, a neat stone gothic building, containing 5 rooms, with kitchen attached, built of weatherboards; also, a good cow shed, &c. The cottage is in excellent order and now let to a desirable tenant.

☞ The ESTATE OF AVOCA is bounded on one side by the Darling Point Road, and on the other by the Upper and Lower Yarranabee Roads. It is surrounded by all the most valuable properties in that neighbourhood. Famous as this charming locality is for building sites, which CANNOT PERHAPS BE SURPASSED IN THE WORLD, a single visit to it will carry the conviction that the estate of Avoca is justly termed the GEM OF THE POINT.
With an elevation sufficient to command the most extensive and beautiful views of the harbour and the surrounding country, great care has been taken in subdividing the property, that each block shall form a perfect building site, with sufficient space for the erection of a first-class house and out-offices, &c. The whole of them have extensive frontages to, and are approached by, good roads, and from the nature of the ground but little expense will be entailed in laying it out and planting it.
The public are requested to visit the property prior to the sale, and judge for themselves. No mere description in an advertisement can do justice to the great natural beauties of the sites now offered for public competition; to be fully appreciated they must be seen. It is with that view, therefore, that intending purchasers are earnestly invited to an inspection. The advantages of securing such building positions will then become apparent, and that attraction and competition secured for it which the property really deserves.
Plan on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where, also, lithographs of the property may be obtained.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TOWN OF ST. LEONARDS.
Neat Cottage and 2 acres of Land, near the Church, occupied by Mr. Dodd, and well known as the property of Mr. Joseph Gerrard.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing about one acre and a half, being lots 4 and 13 of section 9, and moieties of lots 5 and 12 of section 9, town of St. Leonards, together with the neat cottage residence thereon, built of brick, containing 4 rooms, &c.
☞ The above occupies one of the most valuable positions at St. Leonards, near the church, and will be positively sold on the above date.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE,
By order of the Mortgagee.

PAT MOORE'S SWAMP,
ROCKY POINT ROAD.

CAPITAL SUBURBAN FARM and Market Garden, containing about 22½ acres, about five miles from Sydney, well known as the property of the Rev. CHARLES KEMP.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land being portion of block 37 of the Retired Veteran Grants, containing 16 acres 1 rood 16 perches, bounded by the Rocky Point Road and Pat Moore's Swamp; also adjoining the above, all that piece of land containing six acres, more or less, bounded by Pat Moore's Swamp, and lot 37 of the Retired Veteran's grants.
☞ This is an acknowledged superior block of land, close to the city, adapted in every way for a market garden and farm. It is now partially under cultivation, and let for £30 per annum. [illegible]
Further particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 26th June.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTANT SALE.
SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

WOOLLAHRA.—Kendal Cottage, Moncur-street, near Congregational Church, and occupied by Mr. Menzie.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—Neat Cottage and 2 acres of land, near the Church, well-known as the property of Mr. Joseph Gerrard.

GARRYOWEN ESTATE.—The well-known Garryowen Orangery, 25 acres, on the Balmain Road. By order of the Mortgagee.

EUGENIE ESTATE, KISSING POINT.—Waterside sites, the property of Mrs. Delange.

TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN.—Butcher's Shop, &c., with allotment of land; also, 2 roods and 12 perches of land. By order of the Mortgagee.

ROCKY POINT.—CAPITAL SUBURBAN FARM and Market Garden, containing about 22½ acres, PAT MOORE'S SWAMP, about five miles from Sydney.

LIVERPOOL ROAD.—Snug Farm and Homestead, about three miles from the Liverpool Railway Station, across the Dam, and known as the property of Messrs. J. and T. Duke.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

SNUG FARM AND HOMESTEAD.

50 Acres, about 3 miles from the LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION, across the Dam, adjoining the properties of Messrs. M'William, Cowan, Croft, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land commencing at the south-west corner of Rowley's land, and bounded by William's Creek, near the town of Liverpool.
This farm is nearly enclosed by fencing; about 16 acres are cleared, and 10 acres under cultivation.
There is a good three-roomed house on the property; also a very large hay-shed.
☞ The above is the property of Messrs. J. and T. Duke, and is well known in the locality as a superior little farm. It will be positively sold on the above date, and will be found well worthy the attention of those seeking a good well-watered agricultural homestead, conveniently situated close to a railway station.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BEAUTIFUL WATERSIDE SITES.

EUGENIE ESTATE,
KISSING POINT BAY,
PARRAMATTA RIVER,
Between the Kissing Point and Gladesville Steam Ferries, near the GROVE, the estate of J. S. FARNELL, Esq., M.L.A.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
A number of delightfully situated VILLA SITES, containing from 1 to 2 acres, having extensive water frontage to Kissing Point Bay, Parramatta River.
☞ The distance of this estate (which is well known as the property of Mrs. Delange) from Sydney is about five miles by the new road now formed, and the punts via Balmain and Five Dock, which will be opened in a few weeks.
The extreme beauty of the position of this land is acknowledged by every one, and as the sale will be unreserved, particular attention is directed to the opportunity afforded for securing a first-class site.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

GARRYOWEN ORCHARD AND ORANGERY.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN SITE.

The well-known celebrated GARRYOWEN ORANGERY comprising 20 acres, more or less, fronting Joseph and Brenan streets; also, about 5½ acres adjoining, fronting the Balmain Road, opposite Austenham House, and divided by Brenan-street from Leichhardt Town (the property of Walter Beames, Esq.,) and the property of Colin Mackenzie, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable block of suburban property, comprising upwards of 25½ acres, part of the Garryowen Estate, and fronting the main Balmain Road.
About 20 acres of the property comprise the celebrated Garryowen Orangery, and the whole is delightfully situated about four miles from Sydney, with easy access either by railway or omnibus.
It is surrounded by the following well-known valuable properties:—HELSARMEL, the property of G. W. Lord, Esq., M.L.A.; and the AUSTENHAM, LEICHHARDT, and GARRYOWEN ESTATES.
Purchasers are informed that on no account will the sale of this valuable property be postponed. The whole must be sold on the above date to CLOSE THE MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.
Plan may be inspected at the Rooms.
TITLE, unquestionable; full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

CORNER ALLOTMENT and Butcher's Shop, TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
TOWN OF CAMPBELLTOWN.
All that piece of land containing 2 roods 12 perches, in the town of Campbelltown, allotment No. 5, together with butcher's shop and other premises thereon.
☞ The above will positively be disposed of, by order of the mortgagee, with the consent of the mortgagor.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CHESTERVILLE ESTATE.

THE PICK OF SURRY HILLS,
being the well-known property of the late H. R. WHITTELL, Esq.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES
fronting
Bourke-street
Ann-street
Chester-street
Wilshire-street
Charles-street
Esther-street.

Title—Unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, Solicitors.

Terms—liberal, viz., twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the balance by bills at 12 and 24 months, bearing 8 per cent. interest.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Mrs. Whittell, executrix, to sell by public auction, on the Ground, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1st July, at 3 o'clock,
The following really choice building sites:—
9 allotments, having frontages of 20 feet to Bourke-street, by a depth of 110 feet to a back street.
8 allotments, having frontages of 16 to 18 feet to Esther-street, by a depth of 50 feet.
10 allotments, having frontages of 16 to 19 feet to Charles-street, by a depth of 50 feet.
2 allotments, having frontages of 20 feet to Ann-street, by a depth of 40 feet.
6 allotments, having frontages of 17 to 20 feet to Chester-street, various depths.
1 allotment, having a frontage of 93 feet to Chester-street.
☞ Rarely is such an opportunity offered to those seeking
CHOICE BUILDING SITES.
The position of the allotments now offered for sale is undeniably
THE PICK OF SURRY HILLS.
The allotments are healthfully situated, adjoining the property of Mr. Pawley and immediately opposite Wimbledon Hall, the residence of the late W. Brown, Esq., are within constant and easy access of the city, and have been so subdivided as to suit all classes of purchasers.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to this sale, as affording an opportunity of securing a selection in this favourite locality not likely to recur; and purchasers desirous of securing a large block may do so by purchasing continuous allotments.
Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect the ground prior to the day of sale,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1st July.
Terms, liberal.
☞ Large plan on view at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel, where lithographs and any further particulars may be obtained.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1473769

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. PATRICK BARRON are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from St. Mary's Cathedral, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT MEGARVEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Brother THOMAS; to move from the residence of Mr. Edward Breen, Ship Inn, Gloucester and Essex streets, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—LOYAL ROSE OF AUSTRALIA LODGE, I.O.O.F.M.U.—The Members of the various Lodges are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of our departed Brother, JOHN BERRY; the procession will move from his late residence, Railway Inn, Picton, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY.
J. B. THACKALL, N.G.
E. MASON, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS SUNNERS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased son FREDERICK; to move from his residence, Nelson-street, Surry Hills, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON are invited to attend the Funeral of his departed WIFE, CHRISTINA; the procession to move from her late residence Sarah Ann street, Strawberry Hill, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock precisely. T. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JEREMIAH BORRETT are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral; the procession to move from his late residence, corner of King and Clarence streets, on TUESDAY MORNING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan chapel.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Owing to the present very high prices that Butchers pay for their stock, a very heavy pressure has fallen on the trade, and several applications have been made to me to raise the retail prices, to which I have not consented.

In consequence thereof a secret combination by some in the trade is organised, who concoct scandalous imputations on my business, and get them struck off by a press in the hands of some unknown printer, whose name does not appear; and who, it is to be inferred, is as unprincipled as themselves, and as culpable to the law.

When I tell the public that was it not for me they would have to pay more than double the present prices for their meat; and this being a truth I feel I need not make an apology in putting this advertisement before them, because the pocket of every man in the community is interested therein.

And taking into consideration the present state of things in our trade, I believe few men would resist the temptation of money now lying before me. I have only to say yes to the rise of prices, and to-morrow, without any diminution in my business, I could more than double my prices, which, on my large business of some hundreds of pounds a week, I need not say to what amount I should profit.

But I have always dealt fairly with the public, and the public have always dealt fairly with me. I feel we are identical; and although I may incur the malice and slander of hidden enemies, I shall not flinch from my course, nor take the advantage now in my power of extracting high prices from the rich, or raising a carriage and pair from the sweat of the poor man's brow.
P. M'CARROLL.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS, SYDNEY DISTRICT.
DISTRICT ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 5TH, 1865.

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
1864				
	June 9th.—Cash in Treasurer's hands ..	£52	14	2
No. of Financial Members.				
105	Travellers' Home Lodge, levy, &c.	34	11	6
50	Prince Albert ditto, ditto	17	4	6
60	United Brothers ditto, ditto	23	11	0
104	Mariners' Rest ditto, ditto	34	3	6
17	Neptune ditto, ditto	5	0	0
96	Sons of Friendship ditto, ditto	33	4	6
50	Loyal Love of Liberty ditto, ditto	18	1	6
55	St. Leonards ditto, ditto	17	16	0
25	Victoria ditto, ditto	7	16	0
40	President ditto, ditto	11	0	0
160	City of Newcastle ditto, ditto	61	4	6
20	Manning River Union ditto, ditto	7	18	0
54	Sons of Independence ditto, ditto	16	12	0
21	Miners' Home ditto, ditto	4	17	0
60	Star of Queensland ditto, ditto	28	1	0
25	Heart in Hand ditto, ditto	10	6	0
962				
	Received for goods	27	0	6
		£411	2	2
	To District balance	£202	4	8
	Worth of the various Lodges of the Sydney District	2965	0	0
	Total	£3167	4	8

EXPENDITURE.

Travellers' Home Lodge, funeral donation	£55	0	0			
Prince Albert ditto, ditto	21	10	0			
United Brothers' ditto, ditto	1	10	0			
Mariners' Rest ditto, ditto	6	0	0			
Neptune ditto, ditto	1	10	0			
Sons of Friendship ditto, ditto	16	10	0			
Loyal Love of Liberty ditto, ditto	1	10	0			
Saint Leonards ditto, ditto	1	10	0			
Miners' Home ditto, ditto	1	10	0			
Star of Queensland ditto, ditto	1	10	0	£108	0	0
District officers and delegates annual and quarterly meeting	£34	15	0			
District auditors	0	10	0			
Rent of room	4	0	0			
Secretary's salary	20	0	0			
				59	5	0
Printing annual balance sheet	2	17	6			
District Warden, attending funeral	0	5	0			
Advertising funerals	0	16	0			
Brother Gough, on account of Brother Myers	1	18	6			
Refunded to Brother Rogers	0	1	0			
Material and printing aprons	20	17	3			
Stationery and postage	2	9	6			
Lodge business books	3	2	9			
Sub-committee of Management for goods	9	5	0			
				41	14	6
				£208	17	6
By balance to cash in bank				150	0	0
By ditto in treasurer's hand				52	4	8
Total				£411	2	2

Number of Sick Members. Amount of Sick Pay and Donations granted from March, 1864, to March, 1865:—

Name of Lodge.	No. of sick members.	Amount of sick pay.			Donations.		
Travellers' Home	11	£72	16	8	£21	0	0
Prince Albert	10	40	0	0	2	10	0
United Brothers	6	43	7	6	4	0	0
Mariners' Rest	11	33	6	10	16	10	0
Neptune	3	5	6	8	6	10	0
Sons of Friendship	10	86	13	0	15	0	0
Loyal Love of Liberty	6	14	6	0	15	0	0
St. Leonards	9	30	9	0	8	0	0
Victoria	3	8	10	0	2	0	0
President	5	35	0	0	....		
City of Newcastle	125	87	4	0	10	10	0
Manning River Union	4	15	0	0	2	0	0
Sons of Independence	3	7	3	4	9	13	6
Miners' Home	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Star of Queensland	3	6	0	0	5	0	0
Heart in Hand	2	2	0	0	....		
Total	213	£490	3	0	£[illegible]	[illegible]	6

Examined and found correct,
GEORGE B. GOUGH, NIVEN M'DOUGALL, Auditors.
GEORGE BROWN, District Master.
JAMES MOUNTFORD, Deputy District Master.
JOHN TAYLOR, District Secretary.

TO GROCERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned having been appointed Sole Agents in Sydney for Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, are prepared to receive orders for all descriptions of Oilmen's Stores comprised in their printed lists, which will be forwarded and executed with care and punctuality, and got up in the style and of the quality which have commanded for the goods of Crosse and Blackwell such universal approval and esteem. R. TOWNS and CO.

SELLING OFF.—Selling Off.—Mrs. T. R. COATES, of 480, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Markets, takes this opportunity of thanking the public of Sydney and New South Wales generally, for their long continued support, and having decided on retiring from business, begs to offer her large and well assorted stock of China, Glass, Earthen and Stoneware at such prices as she feels assured will effect a speedy clearance.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—It is requested that all ACCOUNTS against this Company be sent in not later than the 5th July next, in order to facilitate the making up of the half-yearly balance.
20th June, 1865.

No. 65-39. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 14th June, 1865.
COLLECTION OF CITIZENS LISTS, 1865-66.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, from persons willing to undertake the compilation of the Citizens Lists for the several wards of the city for the year 1865-66, in accordance with a specification to be seen at this Office.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE.—A plan of the sections of the intended Levels of Cascade-street—between Paddington-street and the Glenmore Road—will be open for inspection, at the Council Chambers, Paddington, for the period of fourteen days from the 26th instant, hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
By order of the Chairman,
JOHN DAVIS, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Paddington, June 24.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS.—For about 185 yards first-class kerb and gutter, on the old South Head Road, from Ormond Lodge towards William-street.
For 25 or 50 yards second-class kerb and gutter in Gipps-street, between Brodie-street and Mr. Dean's fence.
For about 84 yards second-class kerb and gutter, in Caledonia-street, from M'Garvie-street to Mr. Taylor's fence.
Tenders at per yard to be left at the Council Chamber, on or before 6 p.m. on FRIDAY next, 30th instant.
By order of the Chairman,
JOHN DAVIS, Council Clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—The Committee of the Richmond School of Arts invite fresh TENDERS for the erection of the Hall, certain reductions having been made in the plan. Plan and specifications can be seen on application to Rev. J. CAMERON. Tenders received till MONDAY, 3rd July. Lowest tender may not be accepted.
Richmond, June 23rd, 1865.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required, until SATURDAY, July 1st, for the Erection of a Dwelling-house on the south side of Glebe Road. Plans and specifications may be had from the proprietor, Mr. THOMAS CLUNE, Grocer, Parramatta-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to the 28th instant, for the erection of a PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 145, Pitt-street.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—3 for 5s; 8 for 10s; 20 for £1. PICKERING'S, Brickfield hill, opp. Golden Gate.

CARTES DE VISITE and Diamond Cameo—4 views of the face. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

SIX CARTES-DE-VISITE, 7s. 6d.; Case Portraits, from 2s. 6d. MORRIS and BILLING, 251, Pitt-st.

EDWARDS, Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, Writer, and Grainer, Oil and Colour Store, 83, William-st.

F. BROWN, Family and Dispensing Chemist, 209, Pitt-street, next Tattersall's Hotel.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

HENRY COLEMAN, Remover of Night Soil, 92, Liverpool-street. All orders left as above will meet with immediate attention at the lowest remunerating charges.

JOHNSON'S Bedding Warehouse, 195, Pitt-street. Hair, Flax, and Fibre Mattresses made to order.

JOHN M'LEAN, Manufacturing Silver-Smith, Electro Gold and Silver Plater, 70, York-street.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, REMOVED to Redfern-street, Redfern. Two rooms and use of kitchen to let.

MR. C. MAYES, C.E., Architect and Surveyor, 391, George-st., Sydney, and Forest-st., Bishopthorpe.

MR. EDEN, Surgeon Dentist, 18, Elizabeth-street North. From Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. A. REA, Professor of Music, 2, Camden-terrace, Newtown.—Mr. REA is open to fresh engagements for the ensuing quarter.

MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Merchants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Dr. WARREN, from Castlereagh-street to 155, Elizabeth-street, a few doors south of Market-street.

PIANO, Singing, and Harmonium. Mr. HARWOOD will RESUME on MONDAY, the 3rd. 93, Forbes-st.

PIANOFORTE taught by a Lady, three lessons per week, £1 10s per quarter. 32, Flagstaff.

REMOVAL.—MYERS and SOLOMON, from 477, to 542, George-street, two doors from Park-street.

REMOVED.—Mr. S. ASHLIN, Commission and Money Agent, to 141, Pitt-st., opposite Union Bank.

REMOVAL.—SAMUEL JAY, Warehouseman, from 141, Pitt-street, to Bank-court, King-street (late Smith and Etheredge).

RANDWICK 'BUS runs to and from Randwick every hour.

TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS Collected. No charge unless recovered. Collector, Mr. Pierce, Stanley-st.

LOST, on Saturday, a Gold BROOCH, set with an amethyst and jet cross. A reward will be given by HARDY, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

£1 REWARD on conviction of parties stealing rails from University Paddocks. C. F. DAVIS.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, between the Haymarket and King-street, a Silver Lever WATCH; name, Jones and Farrand, London, No. 3443. Any person bringing it to C. and C. PITT, Watchmakers, 548, George-street, will receive the reward.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, a HANDKERCHIEF, containing deeds, near the Railway Station, on the 4th February last. The finder is requested to return the papers before the end of this month, as no further reward will be offered, and other deeds will be procured. Apply to Mr. JOHN LONG, 344, Kent-street.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, between Pitt and King streets and South Head Road, the sum of Thirty-one Pounds, in a canvas bag. The above reward will be paid if returned to Mr. LARTER, News Agent, South Head Road.

STRAYED, Strawberry COW, branded THO on rump. Belvidere House, Upper William-street.

FINDERS of PROPERTY LOST at the Fancy Dress Ball will please return same to Mr. L. Phillips, of Messrs. Moss and Co.'s, Wynyard-lane, for the purpose of being handed over to their owners.

MR. MOUNTCASTLE informs the readers of the HERALD that he DID NOT lose a Sword at the late Fancy Ball.

ELSWICK ESTATE.—All GOATS or Pigs found TRESPASSING after this notice will be destroyed. N.B.—Two Rough FENCERS wanted.

NOTICE to JOHN BISHOP, Levy-street, Chippendale.—The Household Furniture that I hold in my possession will be sold to defray expenses. WILLIAM WHALEN.

IN THE ESTATE of JOHN DENGATE, late of Pennant Hills, farmer, deceased.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above estate are requested to forward particulars thereof to Messrs. M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN, Solicitors, 125, Castlereagh-street, within fourteen days from this date.
17th June, 1865.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF MILLER, JOBSON, and CO.—A third dividend in the above estate will be payable at the office of Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, 142, Pitt street, Sydney, on and after MONDAY next, the 26th instant.
E. WRENCH, C. W. KEELE, Trustees.
Sydney, 23rd June, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PARTNERSHIPS heretofore subsisting between us as Stock or Station holders, or as Contractors, or otherwise, have This Day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to pay the amount of their several debts to Messrs. M'INTOSH, PINNOCK, and FRICE, of Bathurst, Solicitors, who are hereby authorised to collect all debts due to the said firm.
Witness our hands this 19th day of June, A.D. 1865.
JOHN FORD.
W. P. MYLECHARANE.
Witness, GEORGE PINNOCK.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public against giving CREDIT to any one on my account without my written authority. This caution, however, is not intended to apply to the travelling orders drawn by Mr. JAMES CAITHNESS, superintendent, Dabey Farm, and so well known on the Mudgee Road. R. M. FITZGERALD, Springfield, Sydney, 24th June, 1865.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the year and half-year, commencing July 1st, are now ready for issue. Persons wishing to become members can obtain them of the secretary, at the library of the institution.
Subscriptions—yearly, 20s.; half-yearly 10s.
The advantages offered to members comprise—admission to reading room, which is well supplied with British, French, German, American, and colonial newspapers, magazines, and reviews, and contains a library of reference, consisting of encyclopædias, Directories, files of HERALD and EMPIRE from commencement, GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, Parliamentary papers, &c.
Use of circulating library of about 11,000 volumes, to which is added regular supplies of late publications direct from London.
Admission to lectures, various classes in connection with the institution, and to chess and draught clubs, on payment of a small fee.
Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary and Librarian.
JOHN T. HOBBS.

DUTY STAMPS.—The undersigned having been appointed Distributor of STAMPS, merchants and others are solicited to send their orders before the 1st July.
A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.

DUTIES STAMPS (Woolloomooloo) can be obtained at PIERCE'S, Licensed Vendor of Postage Stamps.

ENGLISH and American News.—London News and Periodicals, on arrival, at PIERCE'S, Stanley-st.

STAMP OFFICE.—Solicitors, merchants, and others can be supplied with STAMPED PARCHMENT, PAPER, and the different priced adhesive stamps requisite under the new Stamp Act.
THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange, Sydney.
Orders from the country, with remittances, promptly attended to.

£2200 New South Wales Government 5 per cent Debentures
£1500 City of Sydney, 6 ditto ditto
£2000 Local Companies, 7 ditto ditto
Bank New South Wales shares
Commercial Bank
Australian Joint Stock
City Bank
Insurance shares
Mining Company shares.
LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

£1500 TRUST MONEY to LEND on good freehold security, city property. Apply, by letter, to Joseph Thompson. S. Thompson and Co., 224, Pitt-street.

£600 TO BE ADVANCED on freeholds, in Sydney or suburbs, in one or smaller sums. WOOD READETT, Solicitor, 126, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

£1000 TO LEND, in sums as required. S. ASHLIN, 141, Pitt-st., op. Union Bank.

£100 TO £10,000 to Lend on Freehold Property. C. H. LONG, Broker, 103, Elizabeth-street.

£500 WANTED, on mortgage of freehold property at the North Shore, of ample value. Cook and Co., Wynyard-square.

£300—Wanted, to BORROW, on the security of a good business, the above sum. A share of the profits or interest, as may be agreed on, for the loan. Letters addressed to A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a LOAN of £4000, for the Leichhardt Club, Rockhampton, on good security. For information apply to W.A., Union Club, Bligh-street.

CHILDREN'S Copper-toe Boots, neat elastic sides, at no other house than COCKS', George-street.

W. CREGO is selling men's good Elastic Side BOOTS at 5s. 9d., worth 10s. 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

W. CREGO is selling men's Elastic Side BOOTS at 7s. 6d., worth 12s. 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

W. CREGO is selling BOOTS and SHOES at half the English cost. 237, Pitt-street.

W. CREGO is selling good Black Cashmere BOOTS, Elastic sides, at 3s. 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

W. CREGO is selling Women's Double Sole Cloth BOOTS at 4s. 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

W. CREGO is selling Ladies' best Bronze Kid BOOTS at 5s. 6d., worth 12s. 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

W. CREGO is selling Ladies' White Kid BOOTS, military heels, at 9s. 6d., worth 15s. 6d.
237, PITT-STREET,
Three doors from Victoria Theatre.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
RICH VELVET MANTLES
RICH CORDED SILK MANTLES.
To the Ladies of Sydney.—In accordance with our usual custom, we shall, on MONDAY next, 26th June, commence to clear out the unsold portion of our magnificent stock of Winter Mantles, at about half-price.
On account of the extraordinary amount of business done in our Mantle Show Rooms during the months of March, April, and May, the balance of mantles now on hand is only about
THREE THOUSAND POUNDS
in value, which we are determined to clear out, as usual, previous to our half-yearly stock-taking on the 31st July. We desire to invite special attention to our
RICH GENOA VELVET MANTLES,
of which we have only one hundred left, and these will be offered at HALF-PRICE.
RICH CORDED SILK MANTLES,
only forty-seven left, to be sold at HALF-PRICE.
OPERA MANTLES,
At HALF-PRICE.
A choice lot of in-door Jackets will also be offered with the above.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

CHEAP BLACK GLACE SILKS,
warranted to wear well.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Silk Mercers and Importers,
call especial attention to a cheap lot of Bright French Glace Silks,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PIECES,
Wide widths and bright, at 2s 11d per yard
A really good glace, at 3s 6d per yard.
In recommendation of the above, F., P., and P. need only state to their customers they are made by the same manufacturer, "specially to order," as the rich goods they have been selling for the past four months.
VICTORIA HOUSE, SYDNEY.

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT.
The Central Premises, 357, George-street,
Known as
BRITANNIA HOUSE,
are taken for Offices for the
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH,
in consequence of which, the NEW and VALUABLE STOCK of the above well-known HOUSE must be SOLD regardless of PRESENT VALUE or ORIGINAL COST.
The STOCK, amounting to many
THOUSAND POUNDS,
consists of

Silks, velvets	General drapery
Mantles, shawls	Blankets, quilts
Millinery, hats	Fancy dresses
Flowers, plumes	Dress materials
Underclothing	Hosiery, gloves
Patent steel skirts	Men's mercery, &c.

And a general assortment of useful and FASHIONABLE GOODS, which must be CLEARED, thereby offering to all classes of BUYERS an opportunity of securing the best GOODS at really
FABULOUS PRICES.
N.B.—In consequence of the short time allowed by GOVERNMENT for removal, the ESTABLISHMENT will (contrary to usual custom), be kept open till 8 p.m. for the convenience of the PUBLIC.
CHARLES SATE and CO., 357, George-street, 5 doors North of King-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. They are made with and without collars, plain and gauntlet cuffs, to open in front or fasten behind.
Silk crimean shirts, of unsurpassed quality and patterns
Ladies' and gentlemen's Nagasaki umbrellas, just opened
Gentlemen's night shirts, ready for use; cambric handkerchiefs, ditto
Nicoll's light tweed waterproof overcoats and capes
Army and navy hair dye—the only dye that can be used with safety
Fine Turkey and bath sponges.
HOBSON and WHITING, Hosiers, Glovers, and Perfumers, 69, Hunter-street.

CARPETS.
Just landed, ex Queen of Nations.
7 BALES BEST BRUSSELS,
NEW PATTERNS.
HODGSON and ALBERY,
CARPET AND FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSE,
351, George-street.

PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.
VICTORIA FELT CARPET
PATENT FLOORCLOTH
MATS, MATTING, &c.
Just landed ex Cornwallis.
HODGSON and ALBERY,
Furnishing Drapers,
351, George-street.

£10,000 WORTH OF DRAPERY NOW OFFERED AT ENGLISH COST.
FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers, 90, King-street, begs to state to the Ladies of Sydney and country that owing to their want of ready money to meet engagements falling due on the fourth of next month, they are compelled to submit their entire stock at such prices as must command attention.
In order to give the public some idea of the almost fabulous prices, we here quote some of the leading articles now cut down for SALE, THIS DAY:—
Rich bright and durable black silk, 1s 11d yard, worth 2s 9d
Rich bright (and warranted to wear), black glace, 2s 6d yard
Rich bright and heavy ducape, 2s yard, worth 3s
Rich black gros (warranted), 2s 3d yard, worth 3s 3d
Rich French ducape, 2s 6d yard, worth 3s 9d
Splendid bright glace, 2s 11d yard, worth 3s 11d
Very best French glace, 3s 6d yard, worth 5s
300 fancy checked silks, 30s dress, worth 45s
190 fancy checked silks, 32s 6d dress, worth 45s
170 bright crossover silks, 36s full dress
33 shades in plain silks, 42s full dress, worth 55s
In our Mantle Department will be offered some splendid black and coloured cloth mantles, at 10s each, well worth 25s. Also black and coloured tight and half-tight mantles, from 12s 6d to 25s. We have also a splendid lot of long shawls, in all colours and textures, and the most modern styles.
FAHEY and CO.
Our Dress Department will be found replete with all the newest textures of this season; also black and coloured French merinoes, at 2s 3d per yard. Ladies are invited to inspect our stock of ready-made dresses, and also the self-adjusting Dupon steel skirts, from 4s 9d each.
We also invite storekeepers, housekeepers, and the trade to our present stock of blankets, flannels, sheetings, calicoes, and all other goods, too numerous to mention, at 33 per cent. under English cost.
We also offer stays, stockings, parachutes, collars and cuffs, velvets, hair nets and ribbons, at almost fabulous prices.
FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., Silk Mercers,
90, King-street.

GREAT BARGAINS at the BANKRUPT SALE, THIS DAY.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

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GREAT SALE
AT
ARDERN
AND
EDMONDSON'S.
11,000 pounds worth of Bankrupt Stock, just purchased from the Trustees at a NOMINAL PRICE, to be cleared out at once.
Ladies, families, hotel keepers, storekeepers, and others requiring drapery goods, are invited to come as early as possible, as the extreme low prices the goods will be sold at must be appreciated by all who purchase. The following is a list of a few of the lots:—
Mantles, dresses, shawls, silks, calicoes, blankets, sheetings, hosiery, flannels, millinery, underclothing, French merinos, fancy goods, coburgs, &c., &c.
The sale commences THIS (Monday) MORNING at 9 o'clock. To avoid confusion, all parcels will be sent the next day.
Ladies wishing to exchange goods are requested to bring them before 10 a.m.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street, Sydney.

FIRST DAY OF THE GREAT SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

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FIRST DAY OF THE GREAT SALE OF BANKRUPT STOCK.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

£20 REWARD.—Caution to the Public.—I JAMES WALTER HANCOCK, Proprietor of the far-famed Denmark House beg to inform my Friends, Customers, and the public in general, that I have no connection with any other house.
As a peculiar and very remarkable individual is in the habit of representing as a branch establishment of mine.
The above reward will be given to any person that will give such information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said party.
JAMES WALTER HANCOCK, Denmark House.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOKS, &c., with illustrations.
The Student's Hume—a History of England, from the earliest times to 1858, 71 engravings, 9s, by post 10s
The Student's Gibbon—History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 100 engravings, 9s, by post 10s
The Student's Greece—a History of Greece, from the earliest times to the Roman Conquest, 100 engravings, 9s, by post 10s
Liddell's History of Rome, 83 illustrations, 9s, by post 10s
The Student's France—a History of France, from the earliest times to 1852, 62 illustrations, 9s by post 10s
The Student's Manual of the English Language—Lectures on the English Language, by George Marsh, 9s, by post 10s
The Student's Manual of English Literature—a History of English Literature, by Thomas B. Shaw, 9s, by post 10s
Smith's Smaller Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 200 engravings, 9s, by post 9s 9d
Smith's Smaller Classical Dictionary of Biography, Mythology, and Geography, 200 engravings, 9s, by post 9s 9d
Shaw's Choice Specimens of English Literature, selected from the chief English writers, 9s, by post 10s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer.

STANDARD LIBRARY.—Cheap Editions of Popular Works, bound and illustrated, by Millais, &c., 6s 6d each, by post 7s 4d
Hugo's Les Miserables, The Laird of Norlaw
Barbara's History, by Amelia B. Edwards
Mistress and Maid, by the author of John Halifax
Wiseman's Recollections of the last Four Popes
The Life of Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre
("Nothing can be more interesting than her story of the Life of Jeanne D'Albret; and the narrative is as trustworthy as it is attractive.")—POST
The Romance of the Forum, by Peter Burke
Memoirs and Resolutions of Adam Graeme, of Mongray
Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving
The Englishwoman in Italy: Impressions of Life in the Roman States and Sardinia during a Ten Year's Residence
Warburton's Darien, or the Merchant Prince
Burke's Family Romances, or Episodes in the Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy
Hunt's the Old Court Suburb, or Memorials of Kinsington
("A more agreeable and entertaining book has not been published since Boswell produced his Life of Johnson.")—OBSERVER
John Halifax, Gentleman
Jeaffreson's Book about Doctors
("A delightful book.")—ATHENÆUM.
Nathalie, a tale by Julia Kavanagh
("A tale of most fascinating interest, beautifully told, abounding in depth of feeling and eloquence of style.")—SUN
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